



Teachers hit 2,000 schools in new strike

By Mark Dowd and Nicholas Wood

Cancelled lessons and classroom disruption returned to Britain yesterday as 20,000 teachers from the second largest union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, deserted more than 2,000 schools in the first of a wave of half-day strikes.

The action is designed to put pressure on local authority employers to improve the terms of the Coventry deal when the two sides meet this weekend in Nottingham.

An estimated 230,000 pupils were affected by yesterday's walkouts in Greater London, Humberside and Lincolnshire.

Most areas of England, Wales and Northern Ireland are expected to be affected before the end of the week, although Hampshire and North Yorkshire will be spared because of the injunctions gained by the councils against the union last week.

Members of the union in the two counties are being balloted on possible strike action scheduled for after the Nottingham talks.

Many children had to be sent home yesterday, although some schools managed to

make arrangements to provide cover.

Defending the union's action at a rally of 550 teachers in London, including a number of National Union of Teachers members, Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the NAS/UTW, said: "We are not pursuing an avaricious path. We are pursuing a path of belated justice."

He accused the Government and the local authorities of wanting a contract for teachers without paying anything.

Mr Smithies said: "It is a blatant con job." He said the union was pursuing a path of belated justice.

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Mr Smithies added that teachers were underpaid by 34 per cent and that the union was seeking something approaching a 50 per cent increase on current pay.

"That seems an outrageous figure, but to the right-thinking person it should be obvious that the country has saved a vast amount of money by underpaying teachers for the past 10 years," he said.

Last night, Mr Baker criticized the strike as "totally unnecessary and scandalous."

Mr Baker also gave the most unequivocal indication to date of his preparedness to resort to legislation should the Nottingham talks fail to agree a pay-and-conditions settlement in keeping with the Government's plans for the future of the profession.

He amplified on his announcement last week to scrap the Burnham machinery on teachers' pay and replace it with an interim standing committee. It would not only advise him on salaries and conditions, but would also, if necessary, be used as a vehicle for rushing through legislation and imposing a settlement.

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said it would be "madness" for the NAS/UTW's part to refuse to negotiate on the package on offer.

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Dr David Jacobsen, the freed American hostage, with Mr Terry Waite after arriving at Wiesbaden, West Germany, from Cyprus yesterday.

Freed US hostage in good shape

From John England, Wiesbaden

Dr David Jacobsen, the American held captive for 17 months by Muslim extremists in the Lebanon, flew into West Germany yesterday and said: "I am very, very happy."

He landed at a US Army air base at Wiesbaden in an executive jet after a flight from Cyprus to be greeted by applause from servicemen and their families.

With him was Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, who had won him his freedom.

The 55-year-old former hostage told journalists he gave special thanks to Mr Waite. "Terry is a man of hope," he said.

In an emotional reference to his fellow-hostages still in captivity, Dr Jacobsen said: "We pray to God that they will soon be released. Those guys are in hell."

Dr Jacobsen was then driven to the US Air Force regional medical centre in Wiesbaden for what officials said would be "extensive" medical checks.

Later, after Mr Jacobsen had undergone initial examinations of his physical and mental conditions, Colonel Ken Madril, commander of the centre, said: "He is in amazingly good shape."

But he refused to answer any questions on what Mr Jacobsen had gone through.

Mr Jacobsen's two sons, daughter, two daughters-in-law and son-in-law are expected to fly into Frankfurt early today.

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Cash boost likely for Aids battle

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Government is likely to inject several million pounds into the campaign against acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Aids) in the next few weeks.

The campaign is to be launched with a national distribution of leaflets to every household, giving advice and information on the disease, and on newspaper advertising.

The funding reflects the greater urgency in Government efforts to control the spread of Aids through changes in sexual and social behaviour.

Television advertising is also a possibility, and is likely to be discussed this week at a meeting of a newly-formed Cabinet committee set up to deal with the Aids epidemic as a top priority.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council, includes a number of senior ministers and has been developed from an existing inter-departmental group of Government advisers.

The expected increase in

Ridley faced with revolt on rates grant

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Several parliamentary private secretaries, the chief aides of government ministers, are threatening to resign unless Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Environment, revises his proposals for next year's rate support grant settlement.

In what is rapidly becoming the most serious back-bench revolt of the present parliament, a number of PPSs — who are one step from the ministerial ranks — are telling the Government whips and their colleagues that they will be unable to back the Government unless it changes its plans in order to help the southern shire counties.

The aides are unofficial members of the Government's so-called "payroll vote", and failure to support the Government almost invariably results in resignation or instant dismissal.

But the present line-up of PPSs is particularly well-represented in the 12 largely Tory southern counties and has complained that the Ridley settlement will lead to unacceptably high rate increases in what is expected to be an election year.

The resignation threat has been used before, but this year is being taken seriously. All this week Mr Ridley, who has said no more money is available, is holding separate meetings with MPs from the counties claiming to be most affected by the RSG distribution in a fresh attempt to defend his stand.

Last year 32 Conservative MPs voted against the Government and another 20 abstained over the rates settlement. This year the potential

rebels are predicting a much bigger revolt.

The Conservatives are upset because it is predominantly Tory areas that will be affected. It was calculated yesterday that of the large number of Conservative MPs in the 12 key counties, only 40 were not either PPSs or ministers.

Without more money from the Treasury, which is unlikely to be forthcoming, there appears to be little that Mr Ridley can do to forestall a rebellion.

One PPS whose county is receiving well below the national average, Mr Grant yesterday said: "Unless something is done to help us I will resign. I can no longer support this state of affairs."

Key personalities in the efforts to get Mr Ridley to vary the allocation are, ironically, Mr Patrick Jenkin, the former Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Ian Gow, the former Housing Minister and PPS to Mrs Thatcher.

But Mr Ridley is fighting a strong action. Yesterday in an interview on BBC Radio's *World at One*, he said back-benchers had heard only one side of the story from the shire treasurers. "If rates do go up it is because local authorities spend more, but we see no reason why they should do that. Enormous savings are possible."

Mr Ridley said the threat of a revolt seemed to arise every year. "They think it is unfair that each year the grant is concentrated very heavily on poorer parts of the country, inner cities and areas of deprivation, but that is built into the Act and there is very little one can do to stop that."

Hattersley warning to pension fund managers

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The next Labour government will introduce a series of tough new rules and regulations to govern the behaviour of pension fund managers, it was made clear yesterday.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor, set out his party's thinking in the course of a sharp attack on the record of Britain's fund managers.

He told the Pensions and Investment Resource Centre launch conference at the Barbican, London, that pension funds were doing neither what was best for the British economy nor what was best for future or present recipients of pensions.

Over the past seven years the average UK equity fund had performed worse than the UK stock market average.

And though fund managers had increased from 9.9 per cent to 27 per cent the

proportion of new investment placed abroad since the ending of exchange controls, the average sterling return on foreign holdings had been lower at 24.2 per cent than the 26 per cent average return on UK investment.

Among measures being contemplated by a Labour government, Mr Hattersley made clear, were:

- Legislation to force pension fund managers to disclose more information about their investment decisions and political donations;

- Use of Labour's plan for tax-based penalties and incentives, already announced, to reduce pension funds' foreign holdings to what they were before the ending of exchange controls;

- A more rigorous scrutiny of takeovers and mergers to try

Continued on page 24, col 1

Tomorrow

Married to the service



Affairs of state, affairs of the heart: the modern stresses on diplomats' wives

Portfolio Gold

● The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £4,000 was won yesterday by Mrs B. Hookway of Esher, Surrey. Details, page 3.
● Portfolio list, page 31; how to play, information service, page 24.

Vera's war

The BBC tried during the war to take Vera Lynn's programme off the air, believing that her songs were lowering military morale. Page 16

Stop thief

Computer fraud is costing British business £40 million a year and the culprits are hard to find. Computer Horizons, 33-36

TIMES BUSINESS

Oil price drop

North Sea oil prices fell yesterday as the market looked for confirmation that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would increase prices to the target of \$18 a barrel. Page 25

Mercury cut

Mercury Communications, trying to stay a step ahead of its sole competitor, British Telecom, cut its prices for long-distance telephone calls by about 12 per cent. Page 25

TIMES SPORT

Speaking out

Viv Richards, the Somerset and West Indies cricketer, attacked his county over his sacking but said he would continue to play for it if reinstated. Page 46

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Saudis expel 29 drinking Britons

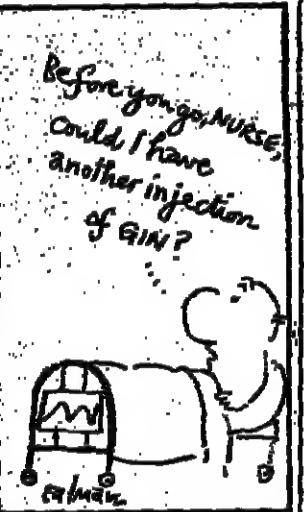
By Nicholas Beeson

Britain was embroiled yesterday in another embarrassing incident with Saudi Arabia, this time over the expulsion of 29 British hotel staff caught drinking alcohol at a party in Riyadh in September.

The issue comes in wake of last month's publication of a confidential Foreign Office dispatch about Saudi Arabian foibles by the former British ambassador to Riyadh and comes only one week before the Prince and Princess of Wales are due to visit.

Yesterday the first batch of 18 British deportees, the largest number of Westerners ever expelled from Saudi Arabia, arrived at Heathrow, claiming they were victimised by "religious police".

The incident at the party was thought to have been dropped by Saudi authorities until three British women, two nurses and one secretary, were arrested on October 24 for being alone with a man in a car. Margaret Delaney, aged



30, Alison Lee, aged 23, and Julie Cockayne, aged 27, who were at the party, are expected to be deported within 48 hours.

The hospital spokesman said that the women were aware of local customs when they signed their contracts.

Belgium recalls Syrian envoy for EEC meeting

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Belgium yesterday recalled its ambassador to Syria for consultations before next Monday's informal meeting in London of EEC Foreign Ministers.

The move is one of several signs that, despite the failure of the EEC to head Britain's call last week in Luxembourg for tough action against Damascus, next week's session will see some concerted action against Syria over its involvement in terrorism.

The recalling of EEC ambassadors was one of the

steps proposed by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary. Only Greece is likely to continue to refuse to take part in joint measures against Damascus, diplomats said.

The Netherlands said yesterday it was sympathetic to Britain's aims but would wait until Monday before deciding what steps to take.

Officials said the measures most likely to be taken were a ban on high-level visits between Syria and Europe and surveillance of Syrian diplomats and airline officials.

Sir Philip Foreman, head of the state-owned East Belfast firm, which employs 7,000 workers, blamed the losses on heavy development costs, the number of rivals and the disruptive effects of political controversy over the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Sir Philip hoped the company could return to profit in the current year but Mr Peter Viggers, the under secretary of state with responsibility for industry at the Northern Ireland office, admitted that the disappointing results might delay privatization of the company.

Labour's man in hospital

Mr George Howarth, Labour's candidate in the Knowsley North by-election, was admitted to hospital yesterday after sneezing and aggravating an old back injury.

He will be off the campaign trail for at least a day.

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New President Mr Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, was elected by the Central Committee of Frelimo yesterday to succeed President Samora Machel, who was killed in an air crash last month.

He was elected President of Frelimo, the country's only party.

Though a Marxist, he is regarded as a pragmatist.

Maputo crisis, page 8
Letters, page 21

Maxwell in £287m takeover

Mr Robert Maxwell, the head of Mirror Group Newspapers, yesterday launched an agreed £287 million takeover bid for the AE engineering group.

The bid is the third to be made by Mr Maxwell's Hollis Group engineering subsidiary in less than a month.

Last night the City was expecting a battle for control of AE, best known as engine designers for such leading car makers as General Motors.

In September AE fought off a bitterly opposed offer from the Ferodo brake lining group, Turner & Newall.

But after a row over share dealings by AE's advisers, the City Takeover Panel last week gave T & N permission to launch a second offer.

Sir Francis Tombs, the chairman of T & N, said last night his company had no intention of accepting the Hollis terms in respect of its 30 per cent shareholding in AE.

He declined to say whether T & N would be re-entering the battle.

In the City, where AE's shares climbed 30p to 267p, stock market traders believe that Sir Francis will decide to counter-bid within the next few days.

Sir John Collyear, the chairman of AE, described the Hollis offer as satisfactory for AE's shareholders. Sir John is to become chairman of the combined group if the offer is successful.

Mr Maxwell said yesterday that a merger of Hollis and AE would provide the basis for development of an important new group in British and European engineering.

Austria Sch 20; Belgium B Frs 50;
 Canada \$2.75; Canaries: Pes 200;
 Denmark Dkr 10.00;
 Finland Mks 5.00; France F.8.00;
 Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 180;
 Greece Dr 180; Holland Gld 3.50; Irish
 Republic 40p; Italy L. 2.700; Luxem-
 bourg 1.145; Maldives Ec 7.00; Malta
 \$3.00; Monaco Dr 10.00; Norway Kr
 10.00; Pakistan Rs 15; Portugal Esc
 170; Singapore \$5.00; Spain Ptas 200;
 Sweden Swr 13.00; Switzerland Frs
 3.00; Taiwan Twn 80.00; USA \$1.75;
 Yugoslavia Din 700.

Hunt for human donor after Britain's first artificial heart transplant

Man stable after being given only days to live

By David Cross

Britain's first artificial heart transplant patient yesterday squeezed the hands of his doctor and his nurse as he began to recover from the long and complex operation at Papworth Hospital near Cambridge.

Mr Francis Wells, one of two surgeons who carried out the operation, lasting five hours, 20 minutes, over the weekend, said at the hospital that the patient was in a very good, stable condition and had signalled to his wife and medical staff that he was comfortable.

The man, aged 40 and yet to be named, was receiving lots of fluid and would shortly be able to eat.

Mr Terence English, the other surgeon, said the 13-member medical team wanted to replace the plastic and metal heart as soon as possible when a suitable natural one had been found. Ideally that would be within the next week or so when the patient had recovered from the immediate effects of the first operation.

Mr English said the patient had suffered three heart attacks in the past three years, the most recent in September. When the decision to use a

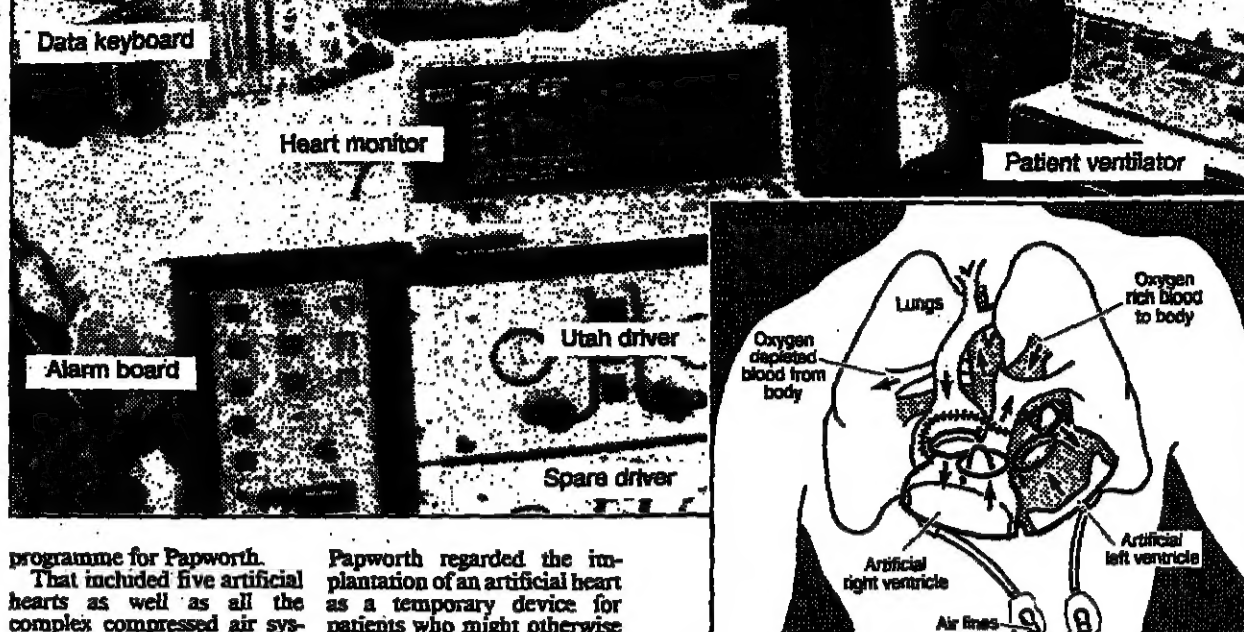
Jarvik-7 artificial heart was taken last week, the patient knew he was very seriously ill and the medical team thought he had no more than one or two days to live.

Now that he had been fitted with an artificial heart he would have priority among the 28 patients on the waiting list for heart transplants at Papworth.

Mr English said that clotting and the possibility of a stroke were the most likely immediate dangers to the patient's health. But he was being given drugs to thin his blood and he had experienced no severe bleeding problems to date. Rejection was not a problem with artificial hearts.

Mr English said the operation was a little more involved than a normal transplant. As a result, and because the team was less familiar with the surgery involved, it had taken 20-30 per cent longer than usual.

Mr English said that the cost of the artificial heart - between £12,000 (£8,000) and £15,000 (£10,000) - was being borne by the American company which had pioneered the development of the artificial heart, as part of a \$400,000



programme for Papworth.

That included five artificial hearts as well as all the complex compressed air system for circulating the blood and various monitors for tracking the patient's health.

The Papworth team had decided not to have more than one patient fitted with an artificial heart at any one time, Mr English said. That was because of the constant nursing and technical supervision required.

Mr English said that

Papworth regarded the implantation of an artificial heart as a temporary device for patients who might otherwise die if a suitable natural organ was not available.

Experience in the US had shown that permanent implants of artificial hearts were not successful in the long term.

The first patient to receive one - Dr Barney Clark, an American - died 112 days after his operation in December 1982. By August of this year,

the first five men to be given permanent artificial hearts had died - the last being Mr William Schroeder of Louisville, who suffered several strokes before dying 620 days after his operation.

The artificial heart is powered by a huge air compressor and critics have questioned what kind of life a

patient can enjoy linked to such a device.

The success rate for patients who have been given artificial hearts temporarily in the US, France and Sweden is much brighter. All nine patients who have used the latest Jarvik-7 model during the past year or so as a temporary device are still alive.

Hurd gets Bamber report

By Michael Horne

A report into the heavily criticised police handling of the Bamber murders was sent to the Home Secretary yesterday by Mr Robert Bamber, Chief Constable of Essex.

Mr Douglas Hurd, who ordered it the day after Jeremy Bamber, aged 25, was convicted of shooting five members of his family, is expected to make a statement to Parliament after studying the report.

Meanwhile, he will consult Sir Lawrence Byford, Chief Inspector of Constabulary, who conducted the official inquiry into police handling of the Yorkshire Ripper case in 1981.

Police and the Home Office declined to discuss the report yesterday. But Mr Bamber, Chief Constable since 1978, is understood to have resolutely defended the officers in charge, who admit they were duped by Bamber.

Mr Bamber is believed to have reported that, although the inquiry breakthrough was due to Bamber's betrayal by his former girlfriend, Miss Julie Mugford, forensic science evidence had already begun to implicate him.

Sir Lawrence is expected to recommend a tightening of police procedures.

Bamber received five life sentences last week for murdering his adoptive parents, his sister, and her twin sons in order to inherit £436,000 from his parents.

'Skylarking' youth killed best friend

The son of the comedian Mike Reid shot his best friend dead while "skylarking with guns", a court was told yesterday.

Ian Rogers, aged 17, died after being shot last December at the comedian's home in Great Easton, Essex.

Yesterday Mr Reid sat in Chelmsford Crown Court as his son Mark, aged 20, pleaded not guilty to manslaughter.

Mr Graham Parkins, for the prosecution, said Mr Rogers had been messing about with a musket and Mr Reid picked up a shotgun.

Mr Parkins added that, in his account to the police, Mr Reid said: "I thought the gun was unloaded. We were just messing about."

He told the court: "The tragedy resulted from two young men who, for want of a better expression, were skylarking with guns."

The trial continues.

Maxwell denies bribing Kinnoch for a peerage

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, denied in the High Court yesterday bribing Mr Neil Kinnoch, the Labour leader, and acting as his paymaster in an attempt to buy a peerage.

The former Labour MP claimed that the satirical magazine *Private Eye* over the "disgraceful" allegations that he was guilty of bribery or attempted bribery.

Mr Maxwell, chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers, denies the allegations which appeared in two issues of *Private Eye* in July last year.

His counsel, Mr Richard Hartley, QC, told Mr Justice Simon Brown and a jury: "Can there be any doubt that what *Private Eye* is alleging is that Mr Maxwell has acted as paymaster to Mr Kinnoch and is, in effect, bribing Mr Kinnoch, or attempting to bribe him, in order to get a peerage. Not only is it extremely offensive, but a very serious allegation to make."

The first article claimed that although Mr Maxwell might not be popular with some sections of the Labour movement he "is definitely de-

Private Eye case

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Man accused of killing girl flung against wall

Emma Louise Flynn, aged 19 months, was picked up by the car from her bed, buried several times then grabbed by the legs and had her head swung against the wall, a court was told yesterday.

She died after two days on a life support machine and there were at least 38 separate bruises on her body as well as a fractured skull, Preston Crown Court, Lancashire, was told.

The prosecution alleged that her killer was Michael George, aged 19, and that he had been in a rage after taking drink and drugs.

Before being attacked, Emma, the younger daughter of Mrs April Flynn, with whom Mr George was living, had been woken up at about 2am by a furious argument.

Mr George, of Berkeley Crescent, Radtham, near Burnley, denies murdering Emma, who died on May 6. The trial continues today.

Before being attacked, Emma, the younger daughter of Mrs April Flynn, with whom Mr George was living, had been woken up at about 2am by a furious argument.

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Barristers reject JPs for family courts

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Barristers are strongly opposing any model for a family court which will involve lay magistrates deciding family cases either alone or sitting with judges.

Their views, which have been submitted to the Lord Chancellor's Department, cut right across the emerging model for a family court which does involve magistrates and which has wide backing from judges, magistrates, solicitors and the Family Courts Campaign group.

The barristers, members of the Family Law Bar Association, say: "We do not consider that lay magistrates should deal with family cases. The work now done by them could be better, more efficiently and more expeditiously done by specialists from the full-time judiciary."

The association, which has put its views in a response to the family court consultation paper from the Lord Chancellor's Department, gives several reasons why it opposes the involvement of lay magistrates.

It says family law cases, especially those concerning children, can involve large numbers of incidents and issues and JPs cannot be expected to have the level of expertise to assimilate and assess the evidence.

Victoria is ruled out as tunnel terminus

TRANSPORT

The Government ruled out suggestions of Victoria Station, London, as a terminus for the Channel Tunnel rail link. Mr David Mitchell, Minister of State for Transport, said that the station was unsuitable for the length of train required for the service.

The minister also said during questions that the Government has approved in principle British Rail investment of up to £390 million in connection with the tunnel.

Individual elements in the proposals would have to be submitted for detailed government approval. The £390 million was in 1985 prices. Mrs Virginia Bottomley (South West Surrey, C) said the tunnel would create valuable opportunities for manufacturers, particularly in the North, and exciting prospects for its supporters throughout the country. Mr Mitchell agreed. There was about £1,000 million worth of business to be picked up during construction.

On average, 10,000 jobs a year would be created throughout the term. A well known Glasgow engineering firm had already got letters of intent in relation to Channel tunnel boring machines.

Mr Stuart Holland (Vauxhall, Lab) asked the minister a comment on a report that an entirely new, privately financed, funded and operated rail link from Folkestone to London might be undertaken, with a terminus at Victoria.

How did this relate to the question as to why Waterloo, for example, should be the sole flagship terminal for tunnel traffic?

Mr Mitchell: I know of no authoritative suggestion that there should be a new railway line from the coast to Victoria. British Rail have made clear that Victoria is not suitable for taking the length of trains they need for that service.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) said that the South East Railway built a line from Tonbridge to Reading, via Redhill, for the Channel tunnel a century ago. That line had not been included in the Beeching cuts because it had been built for that purpose.

The line, sadly, was not now included in part of the major electrification scheme which would enable British Rail and the Government to achieve the original objectives of the tunnel, one of the main objectives of the exercise. Would the minister look again at the arrangements with British Rail whereby they had been asked only to provide plans for that which was essential?

Mr Mitchell said he understood British Rail was reviewing its initial decision that freight could not be hauled from the tunnel by diesel and electric haulage. That might well affect the line Mr Adley had referred to.

Mr Roger Gale (Thanet North, C) asked the minister to confirm that, in principle, the department welcomed private investment in British Rail.

Mr Mitchell replied that it was up to British Rail to decide whether there were times when private investment could help them. That was not a central part of its policy at the moment. A motorway service area should be available on the M25 at Thurrock in 1988 and at South Mimms next year. Mr Michael Spicer, Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said when he answered questions in the Commons question time about the lack of such areas on the orbital route around London.

There were four to five proposals for motorway service areas on the M25, he said, and

one had to recognize that the tendering, planning and inquiry processes were very lengthy.

He was replying to Mr John Heddle (Mid-Shropshire, C) who asked why the general policy of the Department of Transport of providing motorway service areas at intervals of 30 miles had not been adopted for the M25.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP) asked why, in view of the volume of the traffic using the M25, the Government had waited for its completion before coming forward with proposals for essential facilities.

Mr Spicer: That is a reasonable question. It would be a better idea. It is extremely difficult to get the tendering process going into the motorway is complete.

Mr Teresa Higgins (Woking, C) asked if there was not some danger that people who left the road during the rush hour for motorway service areas would not be able to get back on again. Mr Spicer said there would be almost, but not quite, one motorway service area every 30 miles.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) said the Prime Minister had not wanted any criticism about the M25. Only a few days had passed and senior Tory MPs were stabbing the Prime Minister in the back.

Mr Spicer said the M25 had been extremely successful in a number of ways, particularly in getting lower levels of lorries in the centre of London.

Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, defended himself against criticism from Mr Robert Higgins, an Opposition spokesman on transport, that he had not met representatives of the staff of the British Airports Authority, which is to be privatized. Mr Moore pointed out that he had

Mrs Bottomley: Tunnel will help North.

not been asked to see the staff but would be delighted to do so. Mr Higgins: Does not that show contempt for the people working in BAA? Those who have given a lot of service to building up the company to what it is now?

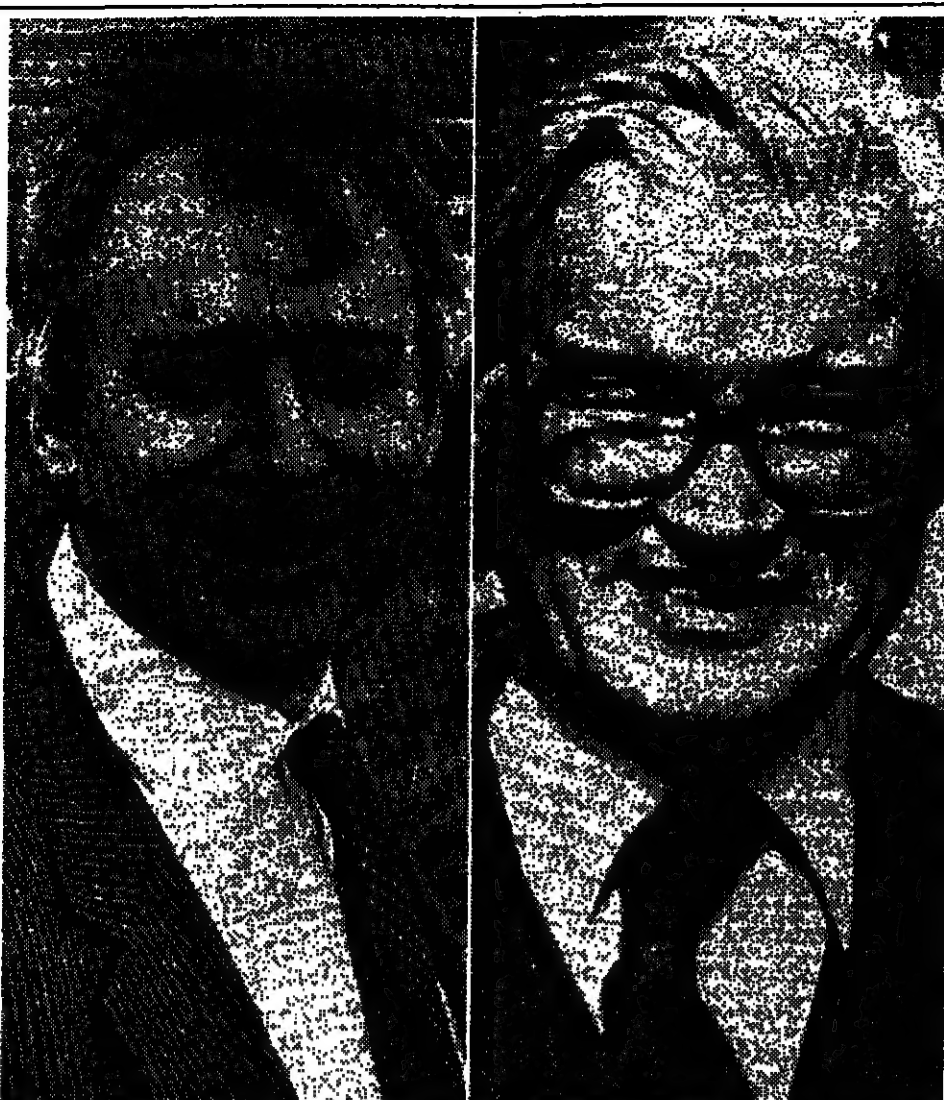
Mr Moore: I have not been asked to see them. I would like to see them. No such meeting has ever taken place in the history of the BAA.

Beyond that, the letter of the chairman of BAA to the staff on July 28 did indicate the extent to which there had been full and total consultation.

But I will be delighted to see the staff if there are any matters they wish to see me about.

Mr Anthony Steen (South Hants, C) said that when Mr Moore met the BAA chairman, he should remind him that it was the Government's policy to practise competition and that competition meant competition between British Airways and other airlines which were independent, and that it was not policy to allow BAA to practise unfair competition.

Mr Moore: I am sure the chairman is aware of the Government's commitment to competition policy.



Mr Spicer (left): Delays in service station tenders. Mr Mitchell: BR investment approved.

Bus services 'are being maintained'

It is already clear that with deregulation of bus services the overall level of services will broadly be maintained at a lower cost to the payer of rates and taxes, Mr David Mitchell, Minister of State for Transport, said in one of a series of written replies.

"New forms of operation, including minibuses and taxibuses, are being introduced to meet the needs of travellers more closely."

He said that rural bus services had been maintained broadly at their previous levels, and there had been substantial savings in local authority subsidy.

The Government's transitional rural grant, worth up to £20 million for Great Britain in the present financial year, and the Rural Transport Development Fund, worth £1 million in England this year, with additional amounts for Wales and Scotland, had contributed to

that good result and to a number of innovative rural services.

Mr Edward Loyden (Liverpool, Carston, Lab) asked what representations he had received from the trade unions covering passenger transport, about the effects of the Transport Act 1985 on bus services.

Mr Mitchell: I have received a number of representations. Among the points I have made in reply has been that local bus services were in long-run decline before the implementation of the Transport Act 1985, and that in the past 10 years, employment in the bus and coach industry as a whole had fallen by some 22 per cent.

About 20,000 jobs had been lost in that period. The Transport Act gave the bus industry new opportunities to break out of its spiral of decline and there was every reason to believe that in most of the country, it would succeed in doing so.

Officials have procured copies of the relevant material. There are many disturbing features about the case (Labour cheers). Indeed, there is a widespread sense of disquiet about both media coverage and about many other aspects. Will the Attorney General look into the circumstances?

Sir Michael Havers said the original question had concerned media coverage. Even before he received the judge's letter, he had already asked for inquiries to be started.

Mr David Ashley (North West Leicestershire, C) has heard the new phrase to "Panorama" somebody. There was no intimidation of witnesses, but the BBC had a hopeless case. They are trying to "Panorama" their own set-up.

Sir Michael Havers: If there is any evidence of intimidation of witnesses I wish it could be made available.

Mr Campbell-Savours (Wokingham, Lab); Mr Christopher Haywood of Dorset County Council, was nobbled by an official of Conservative Central Office. There is a tape in existence which will prove that. It will inevitably surface, and when it does, we shall look to the Attorney General to ensure that there are prosecutions.

Sir Michael Havers: He is yet again using privilege to make allegations of which he has no evidence of any kind.

Inquiries before decision

BBC LIBEL

The Attorney General is having actual inquiries made before a final decision is made on the institution of proceedings for contempt of court arising out of the *Panorama* libel case. Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, said during Commons question time.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab) had asked whether the Attorney General had yet made a decision about possible proceedings for contempt in relation to the publication by some of the media of premature reports concerning an out-of-court settlement in the BBC libel case.

Sir Michael Havers: Since the conclusion of the proceedings I have received a letter from the trial judge setting out the aspects of the media coverage which caused him concern.

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House of Lords is accused of housing 'ageism'

PLANNING

The House of Lords was accused of "ageism" and the Government of having acted in bad faith when the Commons considered Lords amendments to the Housing and Planning Bill.

The House was a Lords amendment exempting certain dwellings occupied by the elderly from the right-to-buy provisions and giving local authorities the discretion of deciding whether right to buy was appropriate or not.

It was discussed with a government amendment restoring the right-to-buy discretion to the Secretary of State for the Environment. Both amendments introduced the criteria for defining properties suitable for the elderly.

The Lords amendment was rejected by 185 votes to 117 - Government majority, 68, and the Government amendment was agreed to.

Mr John Patten, Minister for Housing, Urban Affairs and Construction, moving that the House should disagree with the Lords amendment, said that some parts of it smacked of discrimination on grounds of age. He was expected to have to answer the Lords of ageism, at least in part if not in whole.

Under the rules introduced in 1984, it was open to landlords to apply to the Secretary of State to have a house or flat exempted from the right to buy. If they considered it particularly suitable for the elderly and it was let for occupation either by a pensioner or a physically disabled person.

Against that background the Lords amendment would simplify the test of "particular suitability" which had to be satisfied before a house could be exempted from the right to buy. It would also require the Secretary of State to justify the exemption and leave decisions on exemption to the landlords themselves.

The Government could not accept that the decision on exemption from the right to buy should be left to individual landlords. The suggestion in the Lords was that that would have the advantage of giving the courts and not the Government.

Local authorities should be able to protect their housing stock so that when elderly people needed a bungalow or sheltered housing it could be offered to them. The right to rent was as important as the right to buy.

There was potential for abuse of the system because relatives could be involved in the purchase of a house for elderly relatives with the intention of acquiring that property for themselves once the relative died or had to be moved because of infirmity.

"One of the things we ought to do, especially for the elderly who have lived all their lives in council housing, is to consider the concept of rent-free occupation."

Mr Allen McKay (Barnsley West and Featherstone, Lab) said the aged person's dwelling was there for a specific purpose. If it were purchased, then when the owner died, the dwelling became part of the estate.

Mr Patten said the rent-free discount scheme for tenants applied only to dwellings, not to houses. The right to buy, which was provided by housing association grants or other public-sector dwellings.

"We have got to take a look at transferable discounts overall, affecting all sorts of tenants."

Turning to the new criteria to be adopted, he said that these would include shops and transport. The Secretary of State would be able to make an exemption on right to buy if the situation on that aspect was marginal or not entirely satisfactory.

The Institute of Housing had said the figures established in January 1986, that a very substantial number of applications were being turned down and that only 16 per cent of applications from authorities were successful. The Institute had been wrong.

"At the very time they reported, we were expecting claims from local authorities at a level of approximately 34 per cent."

Mr Rooker said he expected that some local authority would be unsuccessful over this matter. But they could be brought before the courts so there was an avenue of redress.

More help needed in child sex cases

HOUSE OF LORDS

The fight against child sex abuse would be helped if neighbours would look out for warning signs, the organization existed to ensure that help and protection were provided.

Lady Tringham, Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said in the House of Lords.

Answering a question by Lady Faithfull (C) on what reforms the Government proposed to help such children, Lady Tringham said: The Government is very concerned about children who are the victims of cruelty and abuse and is engaged in a substantial programme of reform.

The Government is preparing proposals for a major recasting of child-care law, which will be published in a White Paper, and simultaneously it is continuing its programme of training professionals to raise their standards in child care by encouraging training, and is issuing guidelines on inter-agency working in child-abuse cases.

Lady Faithfull: Social services departments are responsible in law for cases, yet they alone cannot carry the full responsibility and must be supported by and work with education departments, police, health departments and voluntary organizations.

The public wish to help and need to help. Would it not be wise for meetings to be held, perhaps in every county, where the public can be informed of the problem, where they can be told where to refer cases and how to help neighbours in trouble and in need?

Lady Tringham: I agree that neighbours and friends can be of great help. The Government believes that more can be done locally and nationally.

Lady Tringham said that as part of management responsibilities, local authorities should monitor the implementation of lessons learnt from individual cases.

There were no national statistics on child sex abuse, but more cases of child sexual abuse were coming to light because of increasing awareness of the problem and alertness by professional staff.

"More could be done," she said. "Much is being done but unfortunately, in an imperfect world, we will never eliminate child abuse. We must encourage and help parents to care properly for their children and seek help when they need it."

"We must encourage those in contact with children to look for the signs of abuse. The organization does exist to ensure help and protection are provided."

Lady Ennals (Lab): We will be looking forward to the proposals to be made for changes in legislation. It may be that while we are facing a crisis in terms of numbers and horrors of sexual abuse, in many cases it is things that have been going on for years which are now becoming known.

Lady Tringham: Legislation will be introduced as soon as time can be found in the parliamentary timetable.

In October a grant was announced totalling £100 to help to combat child sexual abuse, to be spent on setting up training projects with professional staff and telephone counselling services, one of which is the recently launched Child Line programme.

Although Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, deplored the decision of some local authorities to ban News International from its offices, including *The Times*, from its public libraries he had concluded it would not be appropriate for him to intervene.

Lord Glenalton, Minister of State, Scottish Office, said a written reply in the Lords.

He had received a request to intervene, but the statutory position in Scotland differed from that in England.

Intervention could seek a judicial remedy if it believed that the authorities concerned were in breach of their statutory obligations. But Mr Glenalton said that was essentially a misguided political decision would be corrected by the good sense of the authorities concerned.

Top 5% pay £12bn tax
The top 5 per cent of taxpayers (counting a married couple as one) were expected to pay about £12 billion in income tax in 1986-87, Mr. Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in a Commons written reply.

If higher rates of tax were increased by 10 percentage points and 20 percentage points, they would pay additional tax of £1.3 billion and £2.5 billion, respectively.

These estimates made no allowance for possible behavioural changes which might result from increased higher rates. They also assumed no change to the basic rate of tax.

Parliament today
Commons (2.30): Public Order Bill and Housing (Scotland) Bill. Lords amendments. Motion on Channel Tunnel Bill. Lords (2.30): Housing and Planning Bill. Commons amendments. Deacons (Ordination of Women) Measure.

Knowsley North by-election

Howarth brushes off 'thugs'

By Nicholas Wood
Political Reporter

Mr George Howarth, the beleaguered Labour moderate imposed as candidate on the Militant-influenced Knowsley North local party for next week's by-election declared himself yesterday to be impervious to "thuggish misbehaviour" at meetings of local activists.

"Nobody likes people who misbehave thuggishly at meetings. I am quite capable of looking after myself in that situation," he said.

Mr Howarth, who was forced on the Labour-held seat by the party's ruling national executive committee, was speaking after the Knowsley North executive committee had unanimously refused to adopt him as its champion - a move that is likely to lead to their being disbanded.

He dismissed the vote as the opinions of a small minority out of touch with Labour supporters both local and national.

Mr Howarth contrasted the vote taken by up to 20 people there with the 60 people who "religiously attend meetings and pass all manner of resolutions of interest to themselves" with the 60 people out campaigning for him on Sunday.

"They are a small minority of people even within the Labour Party. They have the total disapproval of the



Mr Howarth, facing battles on all sides.

community who don't like them."

But Mr David Alton, MP for Mossley Edge, Liverpool and Liberal Chief Whip, who was supporting Miss Rosemary Cooper, aged 35, his party's candidate, dismissed Mr Howarth as a "lame duck" candidate and predicted that his energies would be expended on "internecine warfare" if he were elected.

Mr Alton claimed that the local Labour Party was sewing the seeds of Mr Howarth's destruction by its decision not to adopt him.

Mr Howarth countered by saying that he would concentrate on representing his constituents at Westminster

Dead cat presents a voting problem

By Our Political Reporter

A dead cat hurled into his garden and the prospect of a hefty rates demand on his ever-extending bungalow present Mr William Wright with a ticklish political dilemma.

Should he abandon his Labour roots turn a deaf ear to his wife's pleadings on behalf of the Alliance and vote Tory? Yesterday, this 58-year-old taxi driver and father of five from Kirkby, the scene of next week's Knowsley North by-election, was considering his fast diminishing options as he became a central figure in the battle for the Labour-held Merseyside seat.

The dead cat, dirty grey and wrapped in a polythene bag, emanated from the car park of the Kirkby Liberal Club, which adjoins his suburban estate - a missile not calculated to raise the party's standing in Mr Wright's already jaundiced eyes.

Other communications, also said to stem from the Liberal car park, include the noise of late night revelry, a regular stream of beer cans emanating from a greenhouse, an infestation of vermin and litter blown through the railings dividing the two properties.

With the aid of a neighbourly vicar, Mr Wright often has to douse fires started by children among the plastic sacks in which the Liberals dispose of their rubbish.

Yesterday, standing at the end of his muddy plot at 23 Finsmead Road, Mr Wright said he had protested to the managers of the club about the noise and the mess.

"It's a health hazard. All I'm seeking is they keep it tidy. I think someone should drop a bomb on it and blow it away."

But Labour, with its commitment to high rates, is no more attractive a prospect now that the extension is £2,000 over budget and still growing.

The fate of the Wright vote was first raised by Mr Jack Straw, the Labour MP for Blackburn, who is minding Mr George Howarth, the Walworth Road candidate in this Militant-dominated seat.

"He assured me he was voting Labour", Mr Straw announced as he embarked on his light-hearted attempt to torpedo a potential Liberal revival.

Mr David Alton, MP for Mossley Edge, Liverpool, also on the campaign trail, accused Mr Straw of "clutching at straws".

"I think it seems a red herring rather than a dead cat. And I think this shows just what a dead loss the Labour campaign is at the moment."

Tories to see Jopling on farms

By Our Political Reporter

Senior Conservative MPs are to meet Mr Michael Jopling, the agriculture minister, today to demand urgent action to protect British farmers against the dictates of Brussels.

The delegation will be led by Sir Peter Mills, chairman of the Conservative backbench agriculture committee, who said yesterday that he was "very concerned" about the consequences for British agriculture of the common agricultural policy price-fixing agreement reached this spring.

"It is hitting certain sectors of the farming community very hard indeed," he claimed.

In particular they will complain about Brussels' reluctance to allow a devaluation of the green pound. Because Ireland has been allowed to devalue the punt, Irish farmers are enjoying a £151 subsidy a head of cattle which gives them an enormous advantage.

Alliance choice
A solicitor, Mr Samal Fernando, has been selected to fight the Conservative-held marginal constituency of Nottingham North for the SDP-Liberal alliance at the next general election.

Mr Fernando, who is married, has been selected to fight the Conservative-held marginal constituency of Nottingham North for the SDP-Liberal alliance at the next general election.

Blood and saliva samples sought from 7,000 in research project

Meningitis tests start in stricken area

By Robin Young

Public health workers yesterday started tests on the 7,000 residents of Stonehouse, Gloucester, in the most comprehensive meningitis research project yet mounted.

For the past two years Stonehouse has been the main focus of the meningitis outbreak in the Stroud area, and 10 out of its 12 cases have occurred on the Park housing estate, with a population of only 2,000.

The project is being funded by the Department of Health and Social Security to the extent of £57,000, which will pay for throat swabs and blood sampling.

About £20,000 has been raised locally by the Meningitis Trust to pay for saliva testing because researchers at Edinburgh University, who suspect that people who do not secrete blood group substances in their saliva are more prone to develop the disease.

The sample collections will take a fortnight, with up to 30 staff working in the evenings and on Saturdays. The sam-

ples will be analysed at public health laboratories in Gloucester, Bristol, Hereford and Manchester.

Members of the Meningitis Trust have had letters and appointment cards delivered to every home in Stonehouse.

The project co-ordinators are emphasizing that while the research will not carry personal benefits, it is important that as many people as possible should give samples for the research to yield the best results.

Dr Gareth Leyschon, director of community medicine in the Gloucester health district, said that the outbreak in Stroud was not unusual, but reverted to a situation that was commonplace 20 years ago.

A particular complication is that the disease is principally of the B15R strain, identified only in 1978, which seems capable of sustaining outbreaks for longer than other strains.

It is also seen to attack teenagers and young adults



Dr Stuart starting the mass project with Danielle Smith, aged 18 months, and her parents (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

rather than young children.

Dr James Stuart, senior registrar in community medicine, said that throat swabs would be used to identify carriers of meningitis germs, and blood tests would be examined for evidence of immunity.

The sample collections take less than five minutes, and all six schools in the village are to be visited by researchers.

There have been 54 cases of meningitis in the Stroud area since 1981, and three deaths, of which one was in Stonehouse. But Dr Stuart

said that there were epidemics involving similar numbers of cases, though spread among a larger population, in Plymouth and on Merseyside.

"It has been said that the incidents of meningitis around Stroud is 14 times the national average," he added.

"But that is not a very

meaningful figure because nationally as many as half the cases may go unnotified."

The Meningitis Trust has just achieved charitable status, and now sees itself as a national campaign against meningitis.

TV shows accused of stereotyping Asians and blacks

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

Britain's television broadcasters are continuing to put out programmes that stereotype blacks and other minority groups, according to a study by the Commission on Racial Equality.

The study says that while progress has been made to reflect on television the multi-ethnic nature of British society, both the BBC and the independent companies are still broadcasting programmes containing unflattering portrayals of minorities, and other programmes that ignore minorities altogether.

Mr Peter Newsam, chairman of the commission, said that British television programmes still compare unfavourably with many made in the United States, which show a higher proportion of minorities in leading and positive roles.

Two of the worst British programmes for negative stereotyping are *In Sickness and In Health* on BBC1 and *Tandoori Nights* on Channel 4, Mr Newsam said.

Tandoori Nights "should have been an ideal opportunity to introduce Asian humour, but instead it is full of negative stereotypes," Mr Newsam said. He added that *In Sickness and In Health*

presents a man with formidable racist views.

"The intention is to ridicule those views, because they are so extreme, but the evidence is that programmes of this kind reinforce the beliefs of many people. These programmes are not watched exclusively by liberal-minded people."

Many other programmes portray black people in subservient roles, "bringing in trays or falling about," Mr Newsam said.

Other programmes ignore minorities altogether, he said. *Allo 'Allo*, the BBC1 comedy series about the Second World War, leaves the impression that no minorities took part in the conflict.

But Mr Newsam said, some programmes have been outstanding in portraying minorities positively.

Among them are *Brookside*, the Channel 4 soap opera with many good parts for Afro-Caribbeans, and the adaptation of John Synge's *Playboy of the Western World*, which was presented as *Playboy of the West Indies*, also with Afro-Caribbean actors.

Mr Newsam welcomed the statement by Mr Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC Television, promising a greater effort to hire black people as programme presenters and managers.

Visitors give over £400,000 to V&A

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

A weekly spectacle of puzzled tourists milling outside the locked doors of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London may be drawing to a close.

The museum has been closed to the public on Fridays for almost a decade, because of staff cuts imposed by the Government of the day, but a voluntary donations scheme has paved the way for reinstating a seven-day service next year.

Lord Carrington, chairman of the board, said yesterday that the move was one of several improvements made possible by an encouraging response to the donations scheme. Visitors had contributed more than £400,000 since it was introduced a year ago for an experimental two-year period.



Lord Carrington: defended voluntary donations.

Attendance had dropped by more than 40 per cent, but they were expected to recover gradually. Lord Carrington defended the controversial scheme, saying the trustees had no intention of introducing compulsory charges.

"We believe very strongly in free admission. Nobody is compelled to pay, nobody is harassed or pressured, or made to feel a leper if they do not pay. I don't think we've got anything to be ashamed of."

Statistics issued by the museum showed that just over half of the visitors in the past year had made donations. Those from overseas were by far the most generous.

Aged about Labour Party opposition to admission charges, Lord Carrington expressed scepticism about prohibiting people from making voluntary contributions. "How does one prevent people from paying if they want to? Frankly it doesn't seem very sensible to me."

The additional revenue would also help to produce better signposting in the museum. Many visitors had complained of getting lost in the complex of buildings, which covers 12 acres and contains seven miles of gallery space.

Lord Carrington said the museum still faced financial difficulties, however. It had had to divert £265,000 from its budget to ensure employees' salaries kept pace with inflation, and it required more than £20 million for building renovation.

Automation revolution

Common language will get machines talking

By Keith Hindley

Factory computers, robots and equipment of more than sixty brands are this week working smoothly together for the first time in a revolution in automation.

Wired together in a Basingstoke warehouse, the normally incompatible hardware is exchanging instructions, using the computer language equivalent of Esperanto.

For years now, different companies have made equipment built around their own individual computer languages. Few bits of hardware have been compatible and business has been forced to stick with a single supplier or buy incompatible units.

Now all that has changed with the development of the Manufacturing Automation Protocol or MAP - in effect an international computer language.

At Basingstoke everyone is using MAP to pass instructions together down a single electronic cable. "This demonstration marks a major turning point for manufacturing industry," Mr Tony Douson, a consultant organizing the Basingstoke event, said.

"It could offer industry annual savings in production costs running into billions of pounds."

The collaborations at Basingstoke are certainly surprising. The two big American computing companies, IBM and DEC, are playing chess together, using robots to move 26-high chess pieces, and linked by the MAP communications cable.

Elsewhere, a pipe-forming machine and a storage robot from incompatible firms are

group of quality control robots are checking out a new Jaguar car, while a man strolls round a Vauxhall saloon, making a quality report verbally, directly into another computer.

A few yards away, you can sit down and design an aeroplane, using a group of normally alien computers while a third costs everything in the shop.

In one corner, another group of computers are designing a diesel engine while in another, a robot is piecing together coloured plastic beer mats to your specific design.

In all, 15 groups involving 60 companies are tapped into a single cable to relay messages between computers and equipment, unhampered to date.

The machine talk is MAP 2, which has, in effect, chosen an individual language but has not settled the final subtle details of pronunciation. That will come in Map 3, to be finally agreed next year.

The Basingstoke test is a trial run for the CIMAP event, the Computer Integrated Manufacturing Automation Protocol demonstration, which will open at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham on December 1.

Sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry, the event will show the benefits that can be achieved now using MAP to integrate equipment.

CIMAP will put on some amazing demonstrations but its main purpose is to provide initial MAP training for everyone in industry, from managers and computer engineers to machine operators. Experts will outline the potential that MAP holds for every



In a matter of days, Virgin plans to become a publicly quoted group appearing in the listings of The Stock Exchange. Of course, we're no strangers to chart appearances. Virgin's record companies back over 100 artists, including hit-makers like Phil Collins, Culture Club, Peter Gabriel, Genesis, Human League, Mike Oldfield, O.M.D., Simple Minds and UB40. Virgin's retail operation has over 50 outlets across Britain (including our Oxford Street Megastore). While Virgin's investing in 'sunrise' businesses such as satellite TV and radio, Virgin is a multi-million pound turnover group, operating in 17 countries, and employing some 1600 staff. And now Virgin plans to go public. If you'd like to reserve a prospectus, please call 01-200 0200 now.

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Companies are still putting the man into management

Personnel policies and attitudes towards women actively discourage them from developing careers, an "equal opportunities" survey published yesterday says.

The survey, involving 1,200 people in seven insurance companies and conducted by the Pepperell Unit, is part of the Women in Insurance project which has been supported by the Manpower Services Commission and an industry steering group of senior managers and trade unionists.

Middle and senior managers, who potentially affect women's career developments, are more likely to hold traditional and stereotyped views of women at work.

One third of senior managers surveyed believe that women's inherent characteristics mean that few are suitable for management jobs.

"For every good lady you get, when you get down to the nitty gritty they have difficulty," one senior manager said.

Middle and senior managers are also particularly likely to believe that most women are not interested in a career.

"I think men are basically more ambitious. Girls at lower levels are content to have a clear desk. Men want something a bit better. Men are always pushing a bit harder," another senior manager said.

The women surveyed did not agree: 74 per cent said it was essential or important to have promotion possibilities and 59 per cent said career development was one of the five most important qualities in any job.

But there are still attitudes that make it harder for women to win promotion. "Senior management want a certain type of person with aggressive direction; this excludes females," one of the men said.

There is a widespread belief, again particularly among middle and senior managers, that women with young children should not work outside the home. "It is not attractive that a young woman with a young child should be at work all the time. I do think that there's a time that a family is more important than a job for society," a senior manager said.

There is a dubious legality around some of the practices concerning maternity leave. Most companies apparently viewed it as a break in service. "The company pays lip-service to maternity leave. Technically I had to resign - I was never offered the chance of keeping my job open," one woman said.

There are also fears about promoting women on the ground that they might leave to have babies. "I was asked if I was a career woman or if I was going to have a family," one woman said.

Questions such as this are potentially illegal under the Sex Discrimination Act unless they are being asked equally of men. "I don't think anybody would acknowledge they're discriminating," one middle manager said.

"But I don't think any senior manager would not consider, if he's appointing a manager and she's married, whether she's likely to have children, and maybe choose a man."



Peter Gooday's fishing lived up to his name yesterday and he waded his way home across the flooded football pitches in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, after a splendid catch. The level of the Thames is being lowered for repairs to bridges and local anglers such as Mr Gooday, a Richmond antique dealer, know that causes the fish to collect in shoals. (Photograph: John Rogers)

Family in race row face eviction

A Bengali family were "racially harassed" by their white neighbours for five years, a court was told yesterday.

Now Mrs Maria Hawkins and her two sons may lose their home if a Labour-controlled council wins its battle to repossess their top floor flat.

Camden council claims Mrs Hawkins' sons have racially harassed Mr Abdul Ali, his wife and six children, since the Ali's moved to the tower block on the Tybald Close Estate, Holborn, central London.

Mr William Paton, for Camden council, told Clerkenwell County Court that the harassment consisted of spitting, swearing and breaking the windows of the Bengali family's flat in Blegundsbury, Dobey Street.

Mr Ali, speaking through an interpreter, told the court: "They called me bad names like 'black bastard' and 'Paki' and they spat at me."

"I was in the bathroom one time and Frank Hawkins and some of his friends banged on the door and Frank smashed the windows. I begged him again and again not to."

Mrs Hawkins faces two other summonses for £138.38p rent arrears and defying an earlier court order banning her mongrel dog from the estate.

The hearing continues today.

Fireworks withdrawn from sale

A firework manufacturer yesterday withdrew rockets from sale amid calls by the National Campaign for Firework Reform for a ban on firework sales in shops.

Sohmi Esco Fireworks, of West Yorkshire, ordered retailers to withdraw Whistling Moon Traveller rockets from sale although they had been declared safe by the explosives inspector of the Health and Safety Executive.

Last year 968 people, mostly children and teenagers, were taken to hospital with firework injuries.

Mr Dave Gordon, of the Firework Advisory Bureau, said Sohmi Esco had withdrawn the rockets "purely as a precautionary measure". No injuries or accidents involving the rockets had been reported.

But after complaints that "hooligans" were letting them off in the streets, trading standards officers ordered further safety tests which showed that high winds could blow the Whistling Moon Traveller off course.

"We are voluntarily withdrawing this rocket," said Mr Nigel Jackson, sales manager. "We are also calling for a total ban on the sale of mini rockets next year."

Man hurt by bomb in lavatory

A middle-aged man from Banbury, Oxfordshire, received a fractured skull when a bomb tore apart the clisters of an Oxford public lavatory.

Police checked every public lavatory in the city in case other explosives had been hidden.

Forensic scientists at Aldermaston were yesterday examining fragments of the device which was placed in the clisters.

Det Chief Insp Tony Chamberlain, head of Oxford CID, said: "It appears to be a concerted attempt to cause an explosion but we just don't know the motive. We don't know if it was a prank connected with November 5, or something more sinister."

One theory the police are investigating was that the bomb was an attack on homosexuals.

Police sealed off the area around the public toilet block at the Cowley shopping centre and diverted traffic.

A spokesman said: "All the indications are that the device was planted in the toilet, to be detonated by the first person to go into the cubicle."

Firearms in crime: 2

Police fear flourishing black market for guns

The question of increasing the controls on shotgun ownership is an emotive debate. In the second of two articles, Mark Ellis looks at the issues.

A flourishing black market in firearms supplies the majority of weapons used in British crime and senior police officers say there is little difficulty in getting guns to order.

Against that background rages the debate on gun ownership controls with the powerful sporting lobby, which is accused of a cavalier attitude towards safety and security of weapons, arguing that sufficient safeguards exist.

Indeed police may refuse a shotgun certificate to anyone if they consider possession would endanger public safety. The chief constable has to be satisfied applicants are "fit persons" (without criminal records) before giving approval.

A range of other restrictions exists to protect the public and to prevent shotguns falling into the wrong hands, but the Police Federation, which represents rank-and-file officers, says it is not enough.

In particular, there is concern over a shotgun certificate which entitles the holder to an unlimited number of weapons.

The crux of the debate is whether there should be a presumption against granting a certificate, which sportsmen and farmers see as an infringement of personal liberty, or the present system of meeting the basic police requirements. The Police Federation says the sporting lobby has the ear

of the Government, which includes a number of shots within its ranks, and is hence unwilling to impose stricter controls.

It adds: "We think shotguns are too readily available. The gun trade itself acts responsibly, but it is a fairly cavalier attitude to the safety and security of shotguns that leads to them being left around in barns and houses where they are easy targets for burglars."

The British Field Sports Society, which represents about 450,000 shooters, said it would be wrong to penalize the legitimate owners of shotguns because of rising crime involving the use of firearms as the two matters were not linked.

The National Farmers' Union said: "Greater controls are neither reasonable nor justified by the facts. Very few shotguns are taken in burglaries and it is more likely that guns used in crime are imported into the country by the criminal fraternity."

The use of shotguns in crime focuses public attention because of the appalling consequences, such as in crimes of passion and the case of the Bamber family massacre. But at the end of the day those tragedies account for a fraction of the number of crimes involving firearms.

Concluded

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POLICY MARKET, DECEMBER 1985

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MONEY OBSERVER, MAY 1986

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FINANCIAL TIMES, 10 MARCH 1986

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Senate seats the key

Democrats look for lame-duck Reagan

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Americans go to the polls today to elect a full House of Representatives, 34 senators, 36 governors and hundreds of state officials across the country.

The key question is whether the Democrats will succeed in regaining control of the Senate, enabling them to block much of President Reagan's legislation and effectively turning him into a lame duck President in his final two years.

But after a campaign which has been remarkable for its cost, triviality, mud-slinging and voter apathy, the Senate race is so close that neither party can be sure of victory. In many of the 13 key marginal states, the Republican and Democratic candidates are running neck-and-neck, despite an all-out barnstorming through the country by President Reagan, who is hoping to tip the balance in the Republicans' favour.

At present, the Republicans have a majority of 53-47 in the Senate. The Democrats therefore need a net gain of four seats. The polls show Republicans extremely vulnerable in at least six states — though the

Democrats may lose two others. But if, as seems possible, both parties end up with 50 seats each, Vice-President George Bush will have to spend most of the next two years in the Senate casting his tie-breaking vote. This would

effectively kill his hopes of campaigning for the Republican presidential nomination.

Of the 34 Senate seats being contested, 22 are currently held by the Republicans. Of these, at least nine are marginal, and the Democrats' best hopes lie in Alabama, Idaho, North Carolina, North and South Dakota.

President Reagan has made vigorous campaign speeches in four of these five in the final hectic week, and has also been to Colorado and California, two of the four states held by Democrats that appear most vulnerable to a Republican onslaught.

Ironically, the key to the Senate may lie in two of America's most remote and least populated states: the two Dakotas. Republican Senator Mark Andrews, elected by a landslide in North Dakota in 1980, is now fighting for his life against Mr Kent Conrad, who has capitalized on farmers' anger over the farm crisis.

To the south, Mr Tom Daschle, the Democrat who was South Dakota's lone congressman, is mounting a similar challenge to Senator James Abdnor, though the low-key incumbent appears to have edged ahead in the past few months.

In North Carolina, the Republican Senator James Broyhill, appointed only in June to fill the vacancy left by Senator John East's suicide, appears slightly behind in the race with Mr Terry Sanford, a former popular liberal Democratic Governor.

In nearby Georgia, Senator Mack Mattingly won by only two per cent in 1980, but is being pressed by a liberal congressman, Mr Wyche Fowler. And further south in Florida, Ms Paula Hawkins, one of only two women in the Senate, is at least four points behind Governor Robert Graham, a formidable Democratic opponent. Plagued by health problems, she has been supported by campaign visits from both Mr Reagan and Mr Bush.

In Alabama, the Republican incumbent, Mr Jeremiah Denton, also won a slim victory in 1980, and though he had the lead over Congressman Richard Shelby for most of the present campaign, the Democrats are closing the gap.

In Nevada, where President Reagan's old friend, Mr Paul Laxalt, has retired, the Republicans seem in poor shape. Their candidate, Mr James Santini, is a former Democrat who switched parties, and has been trailing behind Democratic Congressman Harry Reid, despite strong intervention by President Reagan.

In the North-West, there are two other Republican marginals: Idaho, where Mr Steve Symms is neck-and-neck with Democratic Governor John Evans, in one of the country's nastiest and most negative campaigns, and Washington, where Senator Slade Gordon appears to be holding off the unexpectedly strong challenge from Mr Brock Adams, a former Democratic Secretary of Transportation.

In the Democratic marginals, the most attention is on Colorado and California. In the latter, the liberal Senator Alan Cranston, who is 72, is

meeting an ever stiffening challenge from the younger Republican Congressman Ed Zschau, who has President Reagan's enthusiastic support. Mr Cranston appears vulnerable after 18 years in the Senate, and the race is not only the nation's costliest but a Republican win in Mr Reagan's home state would be of enormous psychological importance to him and his party.

In Colorado, Mr Gary Hart's retirement has sparked a mean campaign between two congressmen at opposite ends of the political spectrum — Mr Tim Wirth, a liberal Democrat, and Mr Ken Kramer, a conservative Republican. The race looks like a dead heat at present.

In Louisiana, the Republicans have run a rich but inept campaign that may have backfired with hints of racism.



Mr John Kennedy Jr, son of the assassinated United States President, giving moral support in Baltimore to his cousin, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, daughter of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, who is running for Congress in Maryland.

If the black vote turns out, Congressman John Breaux seems set to beat Congressman Henson Moore for the seat of former Senator Russell Long.

And finally each party can look forward to at least one almost certain gain for the Republicans in Missouri, where former Governor Christopher Bond will probably beat Ms Harriet Woods, the state's sole female senator. Mr Bond is a Republican, while Ms Woods is a Democrat.

The nation's attention is on the Senate race. But in the House of Representatives the Democrats are also likely to increase the majority they already hold.

The Republicans, however, are pinning hopes of big gains on the state capitals around the nation, where 19 governors are retiring and a record of nine women candidates are running for office.

The Republicans have strong hopes of upsetting the 34-16 balance the Democrats hold around the country, especially in the West, where there are a number of Democratic governors in strongly Republican country. Big gains in this field could make a real difference to Republican strength at state and local level.

Another important feature of the campaign is the system

of "direct democracy" referendums, or propositions. This year, there are 226 in 43 states, and include proposals to establish new lotteries, shut down nuclear power plants, limit abortions, quarantine AIDS victims, liberalize marijuana laws and declare English the official state language.

Some of the propositions, especially those on English and AIDS on the ballot in California, have national importance, because of the state's size and influence. Others, such as the Oregon proposal to close the state's only nuclear power plant, could spell the beginning of many similar closures, to the consternation of the power industry.

Propositions, which become law after the ballot, also include horse race betting in Kansas, lotteries and tax limitations. In Vermont, there is an attempt to revive the Equal Rights Amendment for women, which could spark renewed interest nationally.

Altogether this year's campaign has been one of the most costly in history, and has been dominated by television advertising, with very little traditional stumping of the candidates. Yet, sums have been raised to pay for the 30-second commercials, which have been increasingly negative in tone, and focused on local issues.

There has been little discussion of foreign policy or any national questions.

Leading article, page 21

Alfonsín envoy puts case to Paris

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Señor Jorge Sabato, the Argentine junior Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Paris on Saturday at the start of a tour of European capitals to explain President Alfonsín's position over "the situation provoked by the unilateral decision of the British Government to install an exclusive 150-mile zone around the Falkland Islands".

The day after his arrival, Señor Sabato flew to Geneva for meetings with Argentine Embassy officials. He is due to return to Paris today for talks with French foreign ministers, before flying on to Italy, Holland, Belgium, West Germany and Spain.

His tour comes shortly before the United Nations is due to debate the annual Argentine resolution on the future of the Falklands. Last year, France, which was the European nation to give Britain its support in the 1982 Falklands war, disappointed London by voting for the Argentine resolution.

Until then, France had always abstained. The Socialist government of the day pointed out that the resolution was more moderate than in the past, notably omitting any reference to sovereignty, and explained that it had always been in favour of a negotiated settlement to the dispute between Britain and Argentina.

It is not clear what line the present right-wing Government will take this time, particularly in view of the strong views expressed by Mr Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, on the need for self-determination to settle the future of France's own overseas territories.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the Government was waiting to see the text of this year's Argentine resolution before deciding what position it would take. France's vote might also be affected by the present fishing dispute between Argentina and Britain, he added.

President Alfonsín telephoned President Mitterrand last week to discuss the dispute. The French President is reported to have adopted a non-committal attitude, simply speaking of France's desire to contribute to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

BUENOS AIRES: President Alfonsín said yesterday that Argentina would strongly but peacefully defend its interest in the area (Eduardo Cue writes).

"The Argentine people and Government are peaceful, but we are going to act in defence of our rights with the firmness that the people expect of us," Señor Alfonsín told the opening session of a Latin American naval conference in the seaside resort of Mar del Plata. "Argentina will make its rights respected, but in peace."

He said the British Government was "plundering" Argentine territory, and defended the controversial fishing pacts with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, saying the treaties had been signed to organize multi-national fishing in the area and to protect the right of Argentina.

It calculates that existing stocks, food aid and domestic production will only be able to meet about 35 per cent of the 715,000 tons of food grain that will be needed over the next 12 months, leaving a gap of about 465,500 tons of maize, wheat and rice to be filled.

The Government has broken up and re-organized some of the large and inefficient state farms, and is trying to encourage private agricultural production. In May last year it de-regulated the prices of a wide range of agricultural products and raised the official prices on others to successfully increase output.

Attempts are also being made to increase the supply of basic consumer goods which peasant farmers can buy in exchange for their produce in rural areas. There is otherwise little incentive for them to grow a marketable surplus.

Similar moves are being made in the industrial sector with a number of state-run industrial plants being sold to private operators. Businesses are now allowed to retain a portion of their hard currency earnings for development.

Foreign development of Mozambique's rich, but almost entirely unexploited, mineral resources is also being encouraged. Billions of dollars worth of coal, titanium, tantalum, copper, bauxite, graphite, phosphate, marble, gemstones and possibly uranium and diamonds are locked in the ground. But these riches can only be tapped when the war ends.

Letters, page 21

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Albanian Party Congress

Hoxha memory lives on in call for 'iron unity'

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade

The new party leader, Mr Ramiz Alia, has set the tone of the Albanian Communist Party Congress in Tirana by pledging unwavering commitment to the ideals of the late leader, Mr Enver Hoxha, and by calling upon Albanians to show "iron unity".

The Congress is to place most emphasis on the economy and a five-year plan whose targets are industrial growth of almost 40 per cent and a boost to agricultural output by more than 30 per cent.

Shortly before the congress started, Mr Alia made it clear that there will be no change in Albania's economic outlook on foreign trade and that while ideology will not be a barrier to trade with the outside world, Albania would not take loans or credits.

Albania's Constitution forbids it to take credits outside, a point reaffirmed at the congress, just as the Albanian party pledged itself not to re-establish relations with its "arch enemies" — the Soviet Union which remains "a social imperialist power" and the United States which remains "an imperialist power".

Mr Alia does not seem to have any serious rivals in the leadership; Mr Hoxha, before he died, liquidated all the potential rivals. Again Mr Alia seems to have struck an alliance with the late leader's widow, Nexhmie, who is obviously the power behind the scenes and who has recently been elevated to head the Democratic Front.

Therefore, no significant personnel changes are likely to emerge from the congress, although there are signs that Mr Alia may have serious problems in the economy and in introducing modest changes.

In fact, he spoke of a "harmful metaphysical idea that there is no need for changes". By this, he obviously intends to introduce modest stimulants to exert more work discipline and greater production.

Tirana drags itself onward

From Roger Boyes, East Europe Correspondent

Albania, the most isolated and backward country in Europe, yesterday tried unsuccessfully to look to the future as its well-disciplined Stalinist Communist Party met to chart the course of the next five years.

It is the first party congress since the death last year of Mr Enver Hoxha, but the writ of the old leader is still holy and the new party chief, Mr Ramiz Alia, is changing direction only gradually.

Outside the Congress Hall, the extraordinary country which broke away from the Warsaw Pact in 1968, resembles a Ruritanian principedom.

There are almost no cars; those that exist were donated by the Chinese in the 1950s and now, patched together with rope and random metal patches, they crawl the empty roads like top heavy insects.



A technician adjusting a display model of the Chinese shoulder-fired, infra-red guided anti-aircraft missile in preparation for the Asian defence technology exhibition which opens in Peking today.

China puts its defence hardware on display

From Our Own Correspondent, Peking

A Chinese infantry fighting vehicle with a Vickers gun turret and an American Bushmaster gun stands in front of the China Pavilion at Peking's International Exhibition Centre ready to receive hordes of admirers at the Asian defence technology exhibition, which opens today.

While the Chinese capital has hosted other defence exhibitions in recent years, this one is different. It is the first time that China has publicly shown some of the naval vessels, missiles and armoured vehicles that it sells.

"The Chinese are far more accommodating and open about their own equipment, and far more inquisitive about ours than they were two years ago," a visiting British defence analyst said.

A total of 158 companies from 12 countries will be attempting to sell their wares. Some 1,000 pieces of military hardware will be displayed, with 400 of that total Chinese.

Britain, Canada, China, France and Italy each have large pavilions. The United States and West Germany have mounted smaller presentations.

Among the British firms represented at the exposition are Vickers, Marconi, Plessey, Racal, Thorn EMI and Westland Helicopters.

On display in the China Pavilion are Long March III rockets, battalion command vehicles, self-propelled rockets, missiles, hand guns, mortars, troop carriers, range finders and other optical instruments, as well as models of submarines and guided missile frigates.

Mr Ling's piece of the action

Factory 'owners' thrive in Shenyang

From Robert Gieves, Shenyang

Shenyang's new status as China's laboratory of economic reform is well illustrated by the leasing of ailing factories to individuals. That is the kind of entrepreneurialism that has not been seen in China since before 1949.

Mr Ling Fanzhou, aged 43, was, until recently, the assistant engineer and manager of the Shenyang Auto Fuel Pump Factory. Today he is still the assistant engineer and manager of the factory. But now he owns a piece of the action, has invested 40,000 yuan (\$7,500) in plant expansion, and runs the plant the way he thinks it should be run.

"There are things that I have wanted to do here, but never had the chance to do. This is a good opportunity for me," said Mr Ling, a slightly-built, bespectacled man.

Before Mr Ling leased the plant, "workers were not making any money, the plant was not making money, and production was poor". Communist Party chiefs at the plant held meetings when they wished without consulting Mr Ling, frequently disrupting production.

"Now," said Mr Ling, "the workers come to me and ask when they can have a party meeting."

The factory is still owned by the municipality. But the city has, in effect, leased it to Mr Ling on the basis of a three-year contract, for 60,000 yuan in 1984, for 80,000 yuan last year, and for 120,000 yuan this year. If Mr Ling could not prevent production from falling, he would have been personally liable for some of the deficit and his lease would not be renewed.

As it happens, Mr Ling has done very well for everyone concerned. Three years ago, the plant's production value totalled 920,000 yuan, with a net profit of 46,000 yuan. In the first year of his stewardship output rose to 1,320,000 yuan, with a net profit of 84,000 yuan. Last year the production value rose to 1,920,000 yuan, with a net profit of 405,000 yuan.

The annual incomes of the plant's 143 workers increased from 804 yuan in 1983 to 1,200 yuan last year. "The workers have become more active, and their living standards have improved," observed Mr Ling.

But last year's 405,000 yuan net profit attracted industrial income taxes (at a 55 per cent rate) and other expenses. A four-storey addition to the plant is being built at a cost of 1.2 million yuan. Mr Ling has invested 40,000 yuan of that figure. The city and factory are matching that loan. But Mr Ling is not doing badly. His income last year amounted to 40,000 yuan, or more than £8,000.

With the expansion will come more workers, doubling the workforce to 300. "We

have to strengthen our plant administration, our marketing skills, and our product quality," said Mr Ling.

Mr Ling has also won the right to hire and fire employees if they do a bad job. That would not have been tolerated under the old system.

The examples of Shenyang's economic reforms inevitably give rise to two questions: Why Shenyang? Why now? Shanghai, the country's traditional industrial base, has begun experimenting with a stock market, but has done little else that Shenyang is attempting.

Some observers argue that Shenyang's relative quiet has made for better observation of such economic experiments. "Shanghai is a big coastal city, and the coastal cities are not really China," a Western diplomat said. "The central Government wanted to see if the interior of the country could support such reforms."

The prime reason, however, appears to be personal connections at the government level. Mr Li Changchun, aged 43, the acting governor of Liaoning province, was formerly mayor of Shenyang. It is Mr Li, said city officials, who has spearheaded the economic reform movement in the city.

"He called us into his office today and gave a spirited talk on what we must do to advance the reforms," one official said. "He asked us to press forward." If Mr Li and others, such as Mr Wu Dingsheng, the Mayor of Shenyang, succeed their careers at the national level would be made. They cannot fail to know that Mr Zhao Ziyang, China's Premier, forged his reputation carrying out agricultural reforms in Sichuan Province.

But these young, so-called "third generation" leaders (after Mr Deng Xiaoping, who is a first, or Long March generation leader, and Mr Zhao, who is a second generation leader), know they must tread carefully. Any mistakes on their part would end their political careers and mark a setback for Mr Deng's supporters in Peking.

For that reason Mr Ling is a party member, and his factory is owned by the Shenyang government.

"Peking cannot let just anyone try out these new ideas," said a Western diplomat. "And they cannot let a nationally-owned factory risk failure. But they are starting down an interesting road. Where it ends remains to be seen."

Concluded

Madrid praise for Basques

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Señor José Barrioñuevo, the Spanish Interior Minister, broke through a barrier of suspicion yesterday to praise the "efficiency" of the Basque autonomous police force which rescued a local industrialist on Sunday from his ETA kidnapers after 18 days in captivity.

The Minister was in Vitoria for the funeral of Genaro García Andoain, the political head of the Basque police, who was killed when his men stormed the mountain cave ETA used as a prison.

The rescue operation, supervised personally by Genaro Andoain, was the first time the Basque autonomous police has battled out a kidnapping on its own.

They were helped to locate the ETA hideout by a local phone call. The action was of significance for the whole Basque question.

For the Basque Government the "baptism of fire" of its police force represented a boost for the long-standing demand that devolution means Spain's national police handing over responsibility for security matters in the region.

Genaro Andoain, aged 64, was machine-gunned to death as one of the three ETA men guarding Señor Lucio Aginaga, aged 69, the industrialist, came out defying an order to surrender.

The two other members of the prison commando were arrested, but the third, the presumed killer, escaped into the mountains.

The action comes only 10 days before campaigning in the Basque general election opens. It could help the Basque Nationalist Party, in power until now, while depriving the Socialists, who are challenging it, of exclusive claims to the law and order vote.

Interrogating the two captured men led yesterday to the discovery of an ETA arms cache nearby.

Burst pipe blamed for blast

Vienna (Reuters) — Bulgaria

yesterday blamed a lack of safety checks for an explosion that killed 17 people at the country's biggest chemical complex.

An article in the trade union daily newspaper *Trud*, said preliminary investigations suggested that Saturday's accident had been caused by a ruptured pipe at the plant at Devnya, near Varna.

18 executions

Washington (AP) — Eighteen prison inmates were executed in the United States in 1985, bringing the number of executions to 50 since capital punishment was reinstated nearly a decade ago, the Government reported.

Suspect killed

Delhi (Reuters) — Punjab police have shot dead a Sikh extremist wanted for the massacre of 13 bus passengers in Muktsar on July 25.

Muslims held

Cairo (Reuters) — More than 100 Muslim extremists were arrested during a clash between police and fundamentalist groups in Asyut in which one person died.

Hydrofoil fire

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — At least four people died and 14 were missing after a hydrofoil caught fire and capsized between the Uruguayan port of Colonia and Buenos Aires.

11 saved

Hong Kong (Reuters) — A military helicopter rescued 11 children from a boat stranded on a mud bank after they were deserted by smugglers bringing them to Hong Kong from China.

Pet spared

Brisbane (Reuters) — A farmer aged 68 had an arm amputated after being bitten by his pet crocodile, but the reptile was spared at his request and sent to a zoo.



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Karachi curfew extended as 34 die in rioting

Karachi (Reuters) — Pakistani troops extended a three-day-old curfew into new districts of Karachi yesterday after a night raid by one ethnic community on another which took the death toll from four days of rioting to at least 34. Witnesses said that soldiers swept into six new districts in jeeps yesterday morning, announcing the restriction over loudspeakers.

The riots have paralysed economic activity in Karachi. More than half the city is under curfew and troops, who have shoot-on-sight orders, have killed at least three offenders.

Schoolchildren and students have stayed away from classes and examinations have been postponed. Residents said some areas of the sprawling city had begun to run short of vegetables and meat.

Hospital doctors said six people were killed in a raid soon after midnight yesterday in the suburb of Orangi Town, making a total of at least 28 dead in Karachi. Another six were killed in Hyderabad, 110 miles to the east.

Witnesses said that at least three jeep-loads of heavily-armed Pathans sprayed bullets and set houses on fire in an area occupied mainly by Mohajir immigrants from Bihar. Doctors at a nearby hospital reported six dead and 15 wounded.

The riots broke out on Friday after a gun battle between Pathans and a procession of Mohajirs, migrants to Pakistan from other parts of former British India.

The two communities have clashed frequently over the past 20 years as the Mohajirs campaigned to end what they saw as discriminatory work and education quotas and preferential treatment accorded to other ethnic groups.

The official news agency AFP said the Prime Minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, had directed a delegation of National Assembly deputies to visit Karachi to try to stop the ethnic feuding.

● Politician arrested: Muntaz Ali Bhutto, a leading politician and cousin of the executed Prime Minister Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, said yesterday he had been arrested.

He told Reuters by telephone that he was being taken to Karachi's central jail under a 90-day detention order. Police said they also had arrested Mr Bhutto's son-in-law, Rizwan Kehr, a politician from Hyderabad, and had a warrant for the former Justice Minister, Mr Abdul Hafiz Pirzada, who left the city earlier.

● Quetta arrest: Malik Mohammad Yousaf Pir Alizai, a former provincial minister of Baluchistan, was arrested in Quetta on Sunday in connection with an armed clash between rival groups in Quetta on last Wednesday (Hassan Akhtar writes). More than a dozen people are reported to have been arrested.

The Quetta clash was said to be the worst in many years in Baluchistan's capital between the Baluch and the indigenous Pathan population.

The Government imposed a curfew in most of the city to control rioting which reportedly has claimed up to 10 lives.

Families demand the release of Seoul students



Seoul — South Korea's most wanted radical student, Kim Sin, the man suspected of masterminding last week's Seoul campus occupation, eluded capture by jogging through riot police lines in a truck, police sources said yesterday (Reuters, AFP reports).

On Tuesday, Mr Kim, aged 22, was elected head of a "National Student Struggle Committee Against Dictatorship and Foreign Forces" during a rally grouping leftist students from 26 Seoul colleges in the grounds of Konkuk University.

When police dispersed the demonstrators, Mr Kim is alleged to have led more than 1,000 students in

occupying five campus buildings. They held out until Friday, when 7,000 police with helicopters, tear gas and water cannon ended their defiance. By this time, however, Mr Kim was long gone.

The authorities announced yesterday that 1,274 dissident students have been formally arrested for involvement in last week's violent university protests. Yesterday, some 50 family members of arrested students marched around Myeongdong Cathedral in the capital (above) with a banner demanding "Free all students arrested at Konkuk University".

Some 4,000 people attended a 20th anniversary meeting yesterday of the Catholic Farmers' Association at the cathedral.

About 800 policemen were positioned around the cathedral and police asked the Catholic Church to make sure the meeting was a purely religious event.

Despite a warning of harsh punishment for any illegal activities, some participants raised their fists and chanted anti-Government and anti-US slogans after a Mass celebrated by Cardinal Stephan Souhwan Kim. The meeting broke up peacefully.

Police said the Catholic Farmers' Association, based in the southern provincial city of Taejeon, issued

invitations to tens of thousands of dissidents and trouble-makers and had prepared anti-Government placards for the meeting.

The authorities were alarmed because the meeting was sponsored by an umbrella dissident group and the slogan put forward was "Towards the Liberation of Farmers and Unification (of the Korean peninsula)".

Cardinal Kim, who returned to Seoul from Rome on Sunday, said he was very disturbed by the current political situation and called publicly for the first time for a meeting between President Chun and opposition leaders Mr Kim Dae Jung and Mr Kim Young Sam.

Bourguiba party wins all seats

Tunis (Reuters) — President Bourguiba's ruling party, challenged by 15 independents only, won all 125 seats in Tunisia's general election, official returns published yesterday revealed.

The vote was boycotted by opposition groups, some of whom accused the authorities of artificially boosting turnout figures.

The official TAP news agency published figures saying that the Parti Socialiste Destourien (PSD), allied with trade union and other national organizations in a "Patriotic Union", won a vote of confidence with the turnout ranging between 75 and 93 per cent.

The new National Assembly is elected for a five-year term. The PSD also won all the seats in the last election.

But two opposition leaders queried the official reports of a high turnout. "They are too high. That's certain," Mr Mohamed Belhadj Amor, the leader of the recognized Popular Unity Party (PUP), said.

He estimated turnout at about half the official figures in four districts his party monitored.

Opposition parties boycotted Sunday's vote because of disqualification of their candidates in key districts, arrests of supporters and bans on their publications.

Gandhi restores state democracy

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has begun the third year of his rule by finally hammering out a compromise to restore democratic government to the northernmost state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Dr Farooq Abdullah, who was deposed as Chief Minister by a split in his party, the National Conference, which was engineered by Mr Indira Gandhi in 1984, has been persuaded to assume power at the head of a coalition government with Mr Gandhi's Congress Party.

Dr Farooq, son of the old Lion of Kashmir, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, has been pressing for new elections following the dismissal of the turncoat government that succeeded him.

That government, led by his brother-in-law, Mr G. M. Shah, who regarded himself as the Sheikh's political heir, was removed after proving incompetent to deal with a rapidly rising wave of fundamentalism in the mainly-Muslim Kashmir Valley.

Now the compromise envis-

ages that elections will be held in March or April next year, with the coalition government holding power until then.

Under the terms of the deal, Dr Farooq's national conference will have six of the posts in a 10-member Cabinet. Congress will hold the other four.

The coalition will dominate the State Assembly when it meets in Jammu City, in a few days' time.

The new Chief Minister's group consists of 32 members of the 78-member house. Congress has 25 members while Mr Shah's faction will provide the main opposition with its 16-strong group.

The new government will take power from Thursday when the ordinance imposing President's Rule on the state expires. Mr Gandhi himself will go to Jammu and to the summer capital of Srinagar on Thursday.

The Congress ministers will make odd bedfellows for Dr Farooq, who recently referred to the Congress as "insects from a dirty alley" but who has always been close to Mr Gandhi.

Unrest in West Bengal

Nepali arson mars the Festival of Light

From Michael Hamlyn, Darjeeling

Diwali, the Indian Festival of Lights, which is for the Hindu, was not celebrated this year in the three hill-subdivisions of Darjeeling district.

The Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF), which is agitating for a separate state within India for the people of Nepali origin, banned it. Instead of lighting candles and oil lamps to decorate their homes the citizens watched across the valley as other people's houses burned.

On the eve of the festival at the weekend, Darjeeling residents lined the steep ledges and balconies of the town and gazed 20 miles into the distant hillsides where seven or eight columns of smoke rose into the sparkling mountain air.

They looked grimly, knowing that, with the onset of winter in these parts, to be without a shelter will be to die of cold.

"Nepalis have started killing Nepalis," said one Western observer.

The militants of the GNLF are trying to eradicate opposition to their campaign by attacking the houses of members and supporters of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) the ruling party in West Bengal. The CPI(M) members retaliate.

"Every day they are attacking our supporters," complained Mr Abanind Pathak, the CPI(M) MP for the town. Twelve of our people have been killed in clashes.

Mr Pathak was himself the victim of violent attack recently and dynamite has been used to try to destroy the party's offices.

"They have been fighting a fairly grim battle in areas where the CPI(M) retains some influence," said Mr G. Balagopalan, the district magistrate and chief government official in the area.

Mr Balagopalan admits that there is little he can do to prevent the outbreaks of actual arson in the hill villages. He has imported a further two companies of paramilitary police to help guard sensitive areas and a fortnight ago issued an order that arsonists would be shot on sight.

"That worked for a short while," Mr Balagopalan said, "but then they got wise to it. The police are rarely within range."

The GNLF demand for freedom from the oppressive rule of the West Bengal government in Calcutta is playing on a deep-seated sense of persecution among the people of Nepali origin, who feel that they are not fully recognized as Indian citizens.

They have rejected proposals from the ruling party that they should be given an autonomous status within the state.

The central Government meanwhile is playing a cool game. If it can calm the Nepali passions and at the same time keep the state united there is bound to be some considerable benefit for the Congress Party in state elections early next year.

Accordingly, Mr Subash Ghising, the GNLF leader, is expected to be invited to Delhi for talks within the next week. If he is not, a renewed campaign of boycott, strike and protest is promised.

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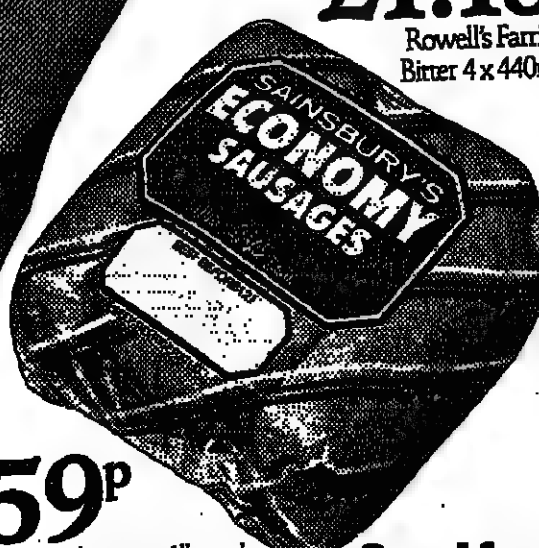


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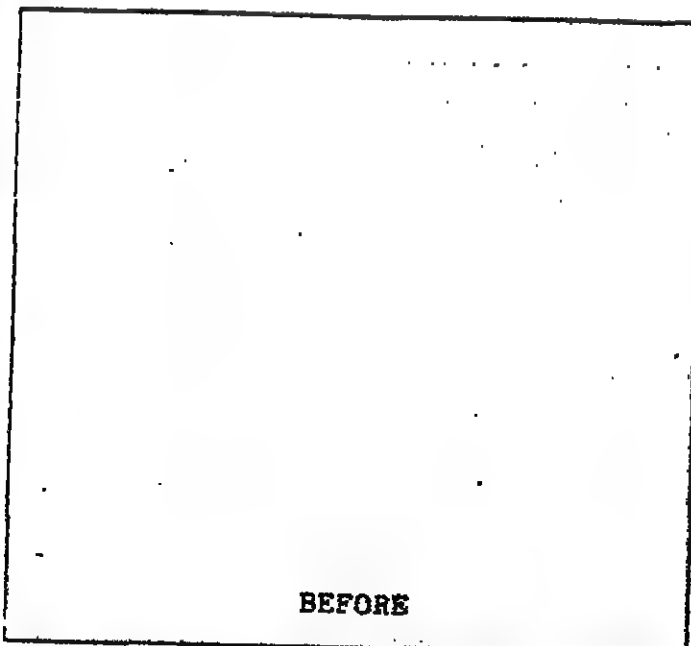
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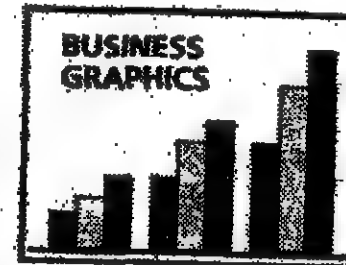
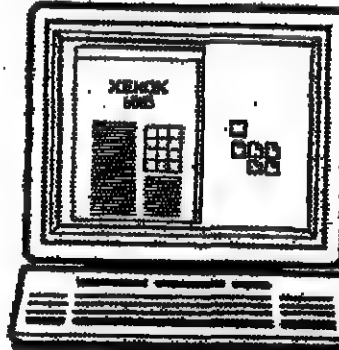
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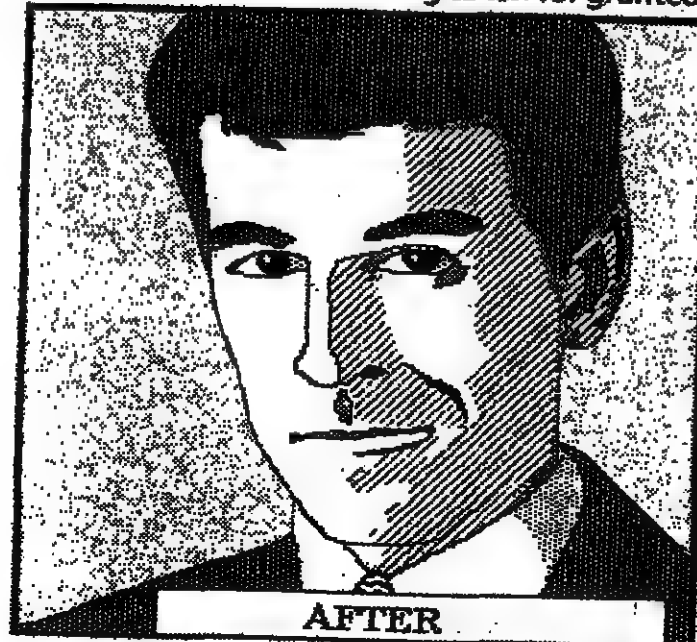
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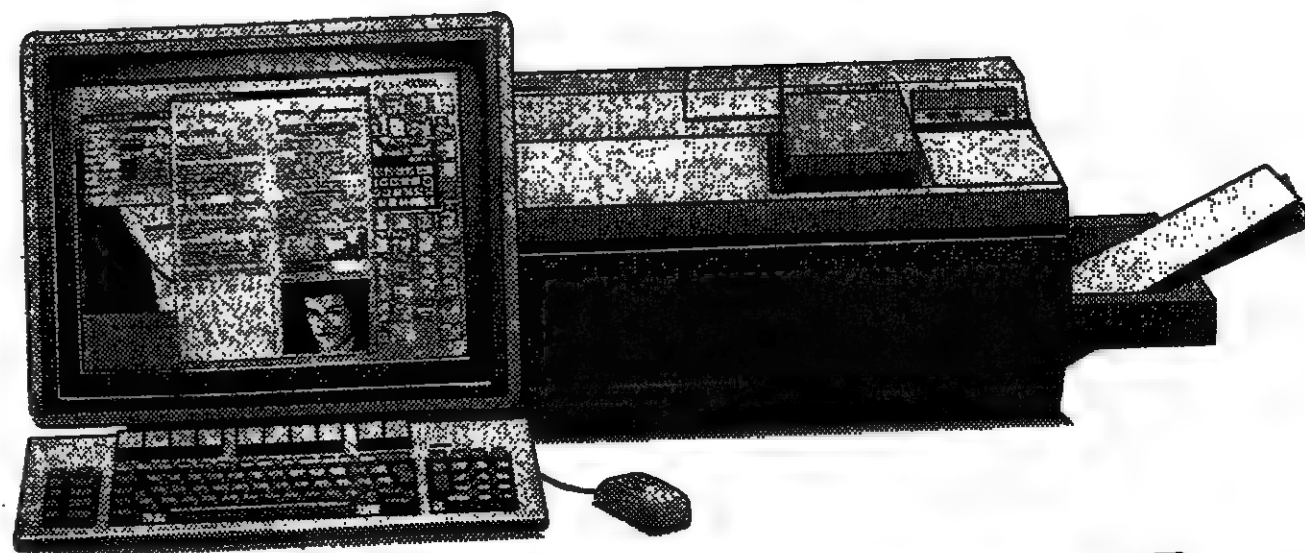
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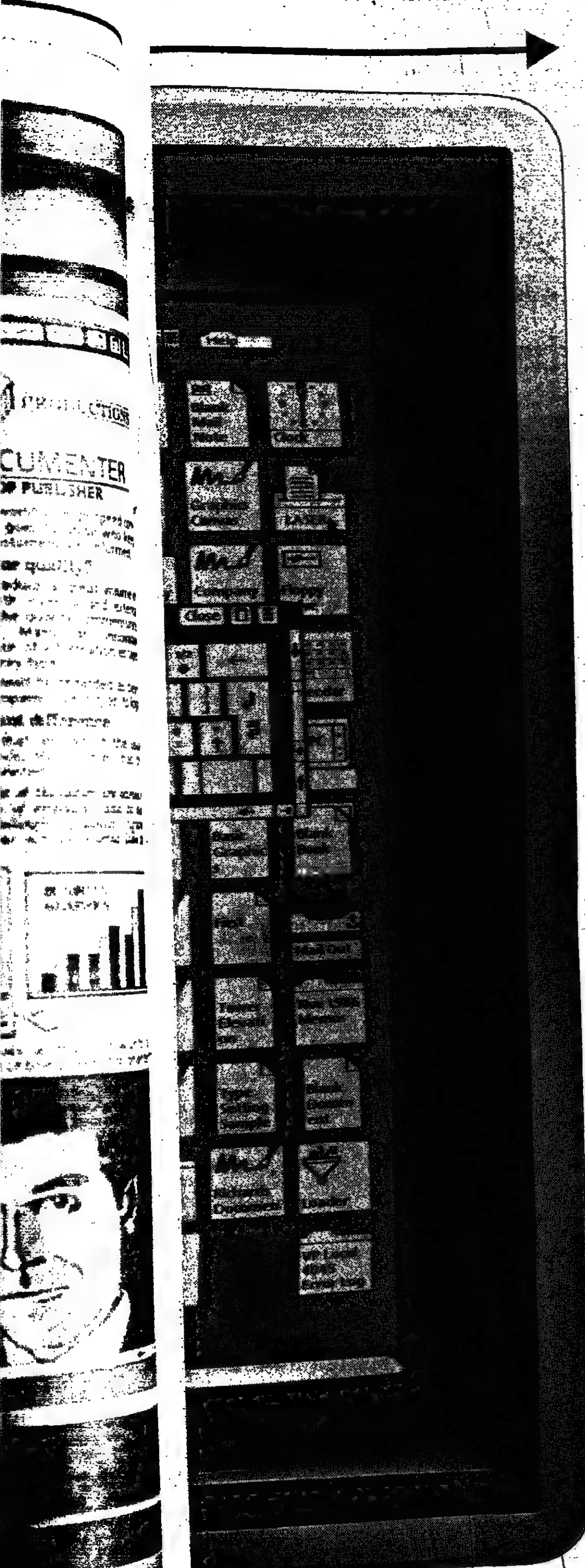
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Raising responsibility issue Committal order decision is final

Regina v Campbell
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Kennedy and Mr Justice Owen
[Judgment October 31]

The words of section 2(2) of the Homicide Act 1957, providing that "it shall be the defence to prove" diminished responsibility, not only dictated which party shouldered the burden of proof but also left it to the defence to decide whether the issue should be raised at all.

The Court of Appeal stated when dismissing the appeal of Colin Frederick Campbell from his conviction on July 26, 1985 at Reading Crown Court (Mr Justice Kenneth Jones and a jury) of murder.

Mr Michael Burton, QC and Mr Richard Stowe (counsel for the appellant), Mr Peter Bowsher, QC and Mr William Powell for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that at the trial it was accepted that the appellant had killed a young woman. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter by reason of provocation, but that plea was not acceptable to the prosecution.

The jury heard a consultant psychiatrist, Dr MacKeith, who was called by the defence to give evidence as to the appellant's state of mind, which it was submitted could assist the jury on the issue of provocation.

Before their Lordships it was submitted that Dr MacKeith's evidence should have been directed to the jury to consider not only provocation but also diminished responsibility, even though the issue of diminished responsibility was never raised for the appellant by leading counsel below.

There was clear evidence from Dr MacKeith of an abnormality of the appellant's mind in the form of epilepsy, and on EEG examination struc-

tural abnormality of the brain was discerned.

In their Lordships' judgment it was clear that the doctor never addressed himself to the evidence to the final matter which would have to be proved by the defence in order to establish diminished responsibility, namely that the abnormality was such as substantially to impair the mental responsibility of the appellant for his acts and omissions in doing the killing.

Accordingly, when Dr MacKeith left the witness box there was not before the jury even *prima facie* evidence of the defence of diminished responsibility.

If in fact there had been *prima facie* evidence, a difficult situation could have arisen. It was necessary for their Lordships in this case to attempt to resolve that difficulty.

Where on the evidence a defence such as self-defence or provocation could be said to exist a judge had to leave that defence to the jury, even if it was not relied upon by those appearing for the defendant at the trial, and it was submitted that the same ought to be cast upon the jury judge if there was evidence of diminished responsibility.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE asked if counsel knew whether the Chelmsford Crown Court judge had been provided with the *Encyclopaedia of Current Sentencing Practice* on Michael James McEvilly, a police informer, who pleaded guilty at Chelmsford Crown Court (Judge Greenwood) to four counts of robbery with 11 similar offences taken into consideration.

During submissions on October 28, Mr Brian Leary, QC, who did not appear below for the appellant, cited several authorities on sentencing.

Unnecessary appeals

Regina v McEvilly
The Court of Appeal (Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Kennedy and Mr Justice Owen) reduced from nine years to five years the sentence on Michael James McEvilly, a police informer, who pleaded guilty at Chelmsford Crown Court (Judge Greenwood) to four counts of robbery with 11 similar offences taken into consideration.

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There was a means inquiry report which was not in court; there was the question whether the father had refused to pay the arrears or had been culpably neglectful.

There was also the question whether the stipendiary magistrate had considered the well established practice that the court would not enforce more than one year's arrears.

It appeared that the magistrate took the view that he had not come to a final decision and that there was no power to state a case until a final decision had been reached. *See O'Sullivan v Capping* (1985) QB 920. The Times February 25, 1985. That was a very different case.

The decision to make the conditional committal order was a final decision notwithstanding the power to review under section 18 of the Maintenance Order Act 1958; nevertheless the decision to make the committal order was a final decision and the magistrate should have acceded to the father's request for a case to be stated.

Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division, sitting as an additional judge of the Queen's Bench Division, so stated when ordering that *mandamus* should issue against Mr Eric Crowther, Horsham Road Stipendiary Magistrate, who had refused to state a case on the application of Mr Gerald Bernstein, who had sought judicial review.

Miss Pamela Scovell for the applicant; the magistrate did not appear and was not represented.

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THE ARTS

Subtlety of class

It is odd to think of John Mortimer's *Paradise Postponed* (ITV) being shown in America, bound up as it is with the subtleties of English class, mainly of the upper-middle class at that. And how could American viewers feel those plights of nostalgia for lost youth at the sight of a duffel coat or a packet of Gamboles? No wonder Alastair Cooke has to give an explanatory preamble each week.

Not that *Paradise Postponed* is basically about pleasant nostalgia: on the contrary, an almost unbearable melancholy pervades the series. This is a *Rampole*, sentimental and optimistic in its view of humanity. One of its running threads is the traditional coldness between English parents and children. The *Simcox* boys know better than to apply to their mother for help.

TELEVISION

Back to real life, but still on the same territory. *Marx on Four* (Channel 4) listened to Nigel Nicholson admitted that he only dared visit the writing-room of his mother, Vita Sackville-West, twice in 32 years. Nigel and his 28-year-old son Adam were talking about their newly-published correspondence, which follows in the family tradition of communicating more intimately on paper than face-to-face. Adam, who seems to have inherited the looks and some of the rebelliousness of his grandfather, "raised the stakes in talking about how we got on with each other" by accusing his father in one letter of an insensitivity to his children "little short of staggering". After this cathartic outburst, father and son found themselves able to chat with devastating frankness and charm, though to Mavis Nicholson, still not to each other.

There was English idiosyncrasy of a different kind in the documentary *Stranger than Fiction* (Channel 4) on Mass Observation in the Thirties. One of its founders, the anthropologist Tom Harrison, was inspired by his work with New Hebrideans cannibals to apply the same study methods to the tribes of industrial Lancashire. There they encountered a bizarre ritual, said to consist in the evening off of a live cow's head. Or were the canny Lancastrians, detecting southern decadence, just leading the Mass Observers up? Another unsolved anthropological mystery.

Anne Campbell
Dixon

Unconvincing curiosity shop

GALLERIES

Design
Redfern

Contemporary Art
Society Market
Smiths

Ian McKeever
Nigel Greenwood

Paul Signac:
Watercolours and
Drawings
Marlborough Fine Art

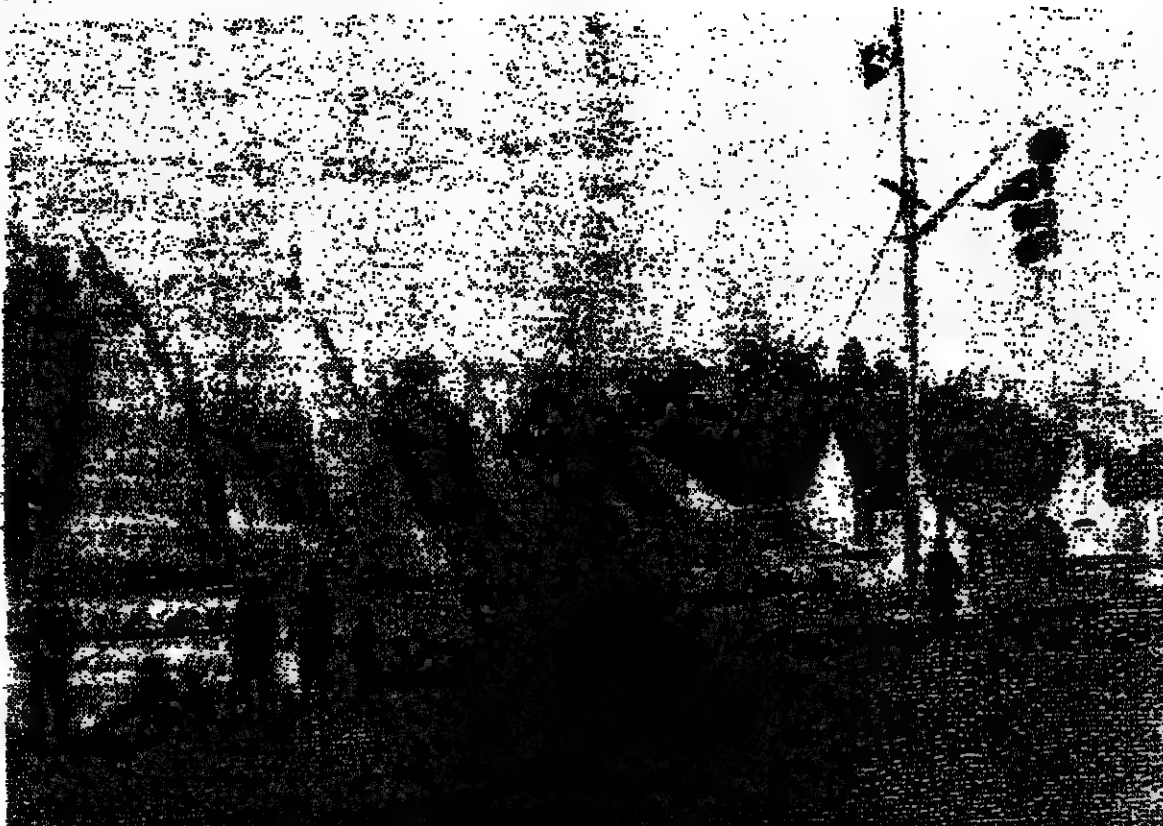
The Russians are probably the only race to have been more confused over the division between art and design than the British. As artist after artist disappeared into designing and oblivion, they at least could plead the ideological complications of a revolution. We have no excuse. Redfern's show of Design (until November 26) is too small to encourage any sweeping statements, but does highlight some of the problems in the topical debate on the relationship between art and design.

Concentrating on advertising material and domestic and theatrical designs produced by British artists of the middle of this century, the Redfern shows both how artists used to supplement their income and the strong influence they had on design. Designers naturally follow the lead of artists and this process can be shortened by employing artists, hence Ronald Grierson's rug designs in the style of Rothko.

There are very few dazzling examples of innovation in the show. It is mainly a question of adapting styles for decorative purposes. There is also a sad uniformity about much of the work. Six table-mats commissioned in 1955 for Heal's by artists including Hepworth, Hilton, Frost and Lanyon do not need signatures to tell their origins, but possess a consistency that will be hard to find in a similar group today. There are some fine items in the exhibition, such as a mock-heroic beach scene sketched by Christopher Wood, made as a mural and screen for Lord Bervens, a strikingly patterned rug by John Piper, and a flower pattern for a tapestry by Henry Moore.

The Redfern has been converted into a curiosity shop packed full of names and objects, but one still leaves the gallery unconvinced that artists are necessarily the best designers. It does, however, signal the need for an exhibition to examine thoroughly the relationship between art and design.

The third Contemporary Art Society Market, which opens at Smiths Galleries, 33 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, tomorrow for four days, suggests that this event is fast



Paul Signac following Seurat (above) in *Les Régates à Argenteuil* (1885); and detail from Ian McKeever's dramatic *Crossing* (1986)



becoming the jumble sale of the contemporary art world. It is undoubtedly possible to pick out bargains, with many well-known and some good but less famous artists putting works in for sale under £600. However, its "absence of gloom" policy is highly questionable. There are hundreds of galleries selling the type of pretty pictures the Market is showing: this is another sadly lost opportunity to promote some very good work that is going on in Britain. Just as the line between art and design is murky, so here little division is made between good and bad paintings and sculpture.

Ian McKeever's series of paintings after his visit to Lapland incorporates photographs like many of Anselm Kiefer's works and are in the colours

of Per Kirkeby. Though McKeever's work grows stronger, it does not as yet compare favourably with that of Germany's or Denmark's most important living painters, yet it is difficult to see his bold, romantic landscapes in any other light. His weakness is the resort to the obvious, as in *Collapsed Tree*, where the sentimental appeal of the photograph dominates the composition.

Through the *Ice Lens*, with its more subtle blend of photographs and paint, allows the artist to build up greater feeling for texture and the subject itself. The drama of *Crossing*, in which white water dashes itself against majestic boulders, is the perfect excuse for McKeever's explosive use of paint, but its impact is reduced by some unnecessarily

heavy-handed loops. This is nevertheless an exciting show (on until November 15) and well worth more than one look.

Behind the straightforward pleasure to be taken in 91 drawings and watercolours by Paul Signac, at Marlborough Fine Art until December 31, is the further delight of many transparent influences on his work — and the irony of the famous neo-Impressionist producing drawings at all. In the early days he had followed Seurat's example with drawings like *Les Régates à Argenteuil* that served almost as carbon preparation for the countless dots of oil, but he was soon rejecting altogether the need to paint straight from the subject. In 1894 he wrote in his diary: "It seems crazy to paint everything you see before you. It will be much more logical to take from nature, to store up — by a single sketch, a simple note — only that which seems perfect to you in terms of line and colour... and to use it for a painting."

By the turn of the century Signac's draughtsmanship was loosening up, as is shown in the three black chalk drawings including *Les Quais*, c.1900. The brilliance of the watercolours of this period gains greater significance when it is realized that in 1904 (the year before Fauvism) Matisse, Manguin, Marquet, Derain and Vlaminck all went to stay with him at St Tropez. The pure colours of such works as *Le Port, St Tropez*, c.1900, did not go unnoticed. Connections with Japanese prints, with Van Gogh, Jongkind and earlier northern artists, about, particularly when Signac chose to use brown ink. The art-historical importance of the works declines as the years go on, but they still remain lyrical records of the seaports and cities of France.

Alistair Hicks

CONCERT

Roivainen/York
Purcell Room

Raija Roivainen, a singer from Finland whose debut in Britain was welcomed on this page a couple of years ago, returned on Sunday night with a short but varied programme that should have interested a larger audience.

The mezzo-soprano avoided the recitalist's dutiful trot through the centuries in favour of an assortment of songs, some with more than a piano to partner them, which evidently reflected a personal enjoyment.

I was sorry that a late programme-change robbed us of another foretaste of Aulis Sallinen, one of whose recent operas is due at Covent Garden next year, but when this was replaced by a song-cycle as attractive as *Jorden* ("Earth") by Nordquist, there is no cause to complain. The four songs contemplating aspects of nature in moods from poignancy to passion are finely wrought and were eloquently sung.

The singer could be likened to a viola in the string texture for the quality of her tone, which had its instrumental counterpart in the two Brahms songs with solo viola, Op 91, with which she began somewhat reticently, as if unsure of the hall's acoustics. That aspect soon improved when she reached Pfitzner, whose "Venus Mater" allowed her vocal line to bloom in a way that some other songs found more inhibited.

To John York's attentive piano-playing was added the Hoffman String Quartet for the lovely "Chanson perdue" of Chausson, sung with something less than the anguish of spirit that belongs to it.

The quartet's cellist, Jane Rainey, was joined by the flautist Helen Jones to lead throbbing instrumental colour to a performance of the sultry and beguiling *Chansons madécasses* by Ravel that ideally needed rather more of the lazy eroticism of inflexion which a keener audience might have stimulated.

Noel Goodwin

● The Philharmonia Orchestra is to take part in 50 concerts abroad this season, including two major tours with its principal conductor, Giuseppe Sinopoli — to Japan in January, as part of the inaugural season of the new Suntory Hall in Tokyo, and Italy in April. The orchestra's future plans include the promotion, in 1988, of a series on the music of Lutoslawski, conducted by the composer and Esa-Pekka Salonen.

THEATRE IN SCOTLAND

Hidden Fires
Citizens', Glasgow

marriage comedies. His *Le Chandelier* takes a witty swipe at the trivialization of real feeling with its story of a lawyer's wife and her soldier lover, who callously exploits the infatuation of a young admirer by using him as a decoy for her husband's suspicions.

In Robert David MacDonald's translation and production the play emerges as an engaging, though not entirely successful, combination of parody, self-parody and ear-

nestness, as a development of feeling is injected into the conventions of romantic comedy. Stewart Laing's cardboard set, with its elaborate sliding props, emphasizes this nicely, complementing the more one-dimensional characters — the mediocre husband (an elongated and meticulous Giles Haverall) and the soldier Clavaroche (Clara Hinds, whose personality begins and ends with his absurd monstrosity). De Musset leaves no doubt as to his contempt for the prosaic professional and the pompous soldier of 1830s French society — by contrast the poetic lover (Garry Cooper), though also ridiculed with his flights of fantasy, invites sympathy and eventually admiration by turning the tables on everyone.

At its best this production is light-fingered and funny, incorporating elegance and vulgarity, but it is held back by passages that float unasily, neither comic nor serious, and by scenes where the comedy is slow or laboured.

Meanwhile, in Edinburgh, the Traverse's Pick of the Fringe Season brought back Theatre Co-operative's *Brick and Bone*. Patrick Evans's play excavates the gruesome, from simplified popular notoriety, exploring their historical context and personal backgrounds to help explain, though not approve, their behaviour as they unwittingly supply a hypocritically sanctimonious John Knox with material for his theories of racial inferiority in more ways than one. While the acting is sometimes uneven and the production's start melodramatic, it develops into a taut, vivid piece of theatre, clear and simple and making very effective use of lighting.

Sarah Hemming

● Steven Berkoff's *Sink the Bismarck*, reviewed by Martin Cropper at the Half Moon in September, has now transferred to the Mermaid.

LJERKA NJERS

New Ceramics
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Yugoslav Books
Daily 10-6; Until 12 Nov
Foyles Art Gallery
113-119 Charing Cross Road
London WC2

OPERA

Otello
St John's

All criticism of *Otello* the film pales to insignificance in the light of Byron's horrified pre-Verdi reaction to Rossini's handling of Shakespeare. "They have been crucifying *Otello* into an opera!" he cried; and the nails, it is true, are driven in pretty deep.

Abbey Opera, under the baton of Anthony Shelley, presented a rare concert performance of Rossini's *dramma* on Sunday night. This is the *Otello* in which all Cassio's impudent sins are visited on poor Rodrigo, who is about to be married off by Desdemona's dastardly father, Elmir. This, too, is the *Otello* in which Iago barely figures (something which incensed Byron even further). And everybody, more or less, is a tenor. It works wonders for Rodrigo: even Justin Anderson's vocal indisposition could not prevent some marvellously expensive bel canto in heated ensemble. But it just about finishes off Iago's credibility. Stuart Kale, singing at short notice, struggled hard enough to find any hint of evil at all.

The simplification and melodramatizing of the emotional ground-plan does, however, provide some cues for exciting writing. *Otello*'s first entry may sound like the Boys' Brigade on a Saturday morning, but listen to the galaxy of woodwind activity anticipating his love. The desire for vengeance may be intolerably and impotently delayed; but some of the cellos' undercurrents compensate well enough for the vocal expressive shortfall.

In short, it is very much a case of *prima la musica*, and nowhere more so than in this Willow Song. Not only is it well and truly there, harp and all, but it comes in the context of some of the most concentratedly powerful ensemble writing and pacing in this unashamed canary-fancier's opera. Verdi obviously inclined an ear to those plangent chord-pairs, and that gushing wind.

Marie Storch sang its cunningly ornamented verses through to the last, bare

The Man Who Mistook His Wife For a Hat

It cannot be denied that the story-line of Michael Nyman's new opera, taken from a case-history by the neurologist Oliver Sacks, is utterly absorbing. Dr P, an ageing singer, has trouble in translating visual perceptions into ideas he can recognize, unless a particular detail happens to trigger his memory. Abstract thought poses no problem for him. He easily defeats his neurologist (the story-teller) in a game of mental chess, and his powers of musicianship remain strong. Indeed it is in his relationship to music that the key to his problem and ultimately his salvation lies.

Unfortunately Nyman's painfully bland, often naive score, though it has the fractional advantage of being played at a gentler volume than most of his music one has encountered hitherto, does Sacks little justice. Nothing happens for a purpose, there is no sense of direction, no sense of emotion, not much sense at all. Even the intrusion of Schumann's song "Ich grölle nicht", sung as a test by Dr P

Hilary Finch

in his own home with the neurologist joining in enthusiastically and rather comically at the end, is cheapened by context, not so in the book.

Fortunately the production, directed by Michael Morris, is in many ways ingeniously effective. Nyman himself occupies centre stage, directing proceedings, his back to us, from the piano (is he really another manifestation of Dr P?). Screens suggesting a doctor's surgery and not curtains are pulled aside to reveal Dr P's salon, complete with plainly visible string quintet, harp and sundry unoccupied music-stands. The acting is excellent, rather better in fact than the unnecessarily miked-up singing.

Emile Belcourt is a somewhat world-weary neurologist, while Patricia Hooper touchingly plays Dr P's protective wife, quite used to being mistaken for a hat. And Frederick Westcott portrays Dr P himself with commendable sensitivity. We may be tempted to feel sorry for this gently comic, mildly confused little man, but do we not also envy his oblivious state, his absolute involvement in a private world dominated by music, the only thing he really comprehends?

Stephen Pettitt

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SPECTRUM

A word in the Prince's ear

Once again the Prince of Wales has made a provocative speech, adding big builders to his targets. How far are his views his own? Christopher Wilson looks at the people who shape his thinking

Last week's attack by the Prince of Wales on housebuilders who exploit greenfield sites rather than rescuing the inner cities was merely the latest shot in a sustained personal campaign for Britain's spiritual well-being.

Increasingly over the past five years the Prince has made speeches promoting his personal philosophy, based on mankind recognizing its place within nature and the universe. The speeches often bite the hand that feeds him a lunch or dinner: the National House Building Council are not alone in finding themselves under fire when they were expecting to be patted on the back.

Some of the larger concerns the Prince deals with have become aware of the possibility of a Wales strike, which may explain why the NHBC took the trouble to release the speech they hoped the Prince would make. It started: "I salute the endeavours of your council".

The speech had been commissioned by the NHBC as a "suggestion" for the Prince. He rejected it, preferring to work — as he often does — on a draft based on information provided by his advisers but bearing his own stamp.

The Royal Institute of British Architects is a favourite target, but farmers, bankers and businessmen have all been forced to listen as the Prince expounded, at their invitation, views they do not necessarily feel comfortable with.

So far this year he has criticized the apparent colour bar within the Brigade of Guards and the Household Cavalry, attacked the layout of Heathrow's new Terminal 4, talked of his growing anxiety over the quality of education for young people, encouraged the public to cut through "vast tracts of red tape which choke this country from end to end" and appealed to businesses to re-examine their attitudes towards community development.

Last week Lord Northfield, head of a building consortium, claimed that the Prince had been "hi-jacked by the loony Green brigade", and it is true that his philosophy is not always acceptable or comprehensible to many with a vested interest. It can be summed up by the phrase "we have the responsibility as individuals of being a good neighbour to all forms of life", a quotation from his mentor Sir Laurens van der Post.



Lord Tony Pandy and Miriam Rothschild: guidance on the Commons and conservation



Community concerns: advice from architect Rod Hackney on inner city renewal

Van der Post's writings, which stem from his experiences in the African bush and as a prisoner-of-war, are at the core of Prince Charles's own philosophy, but critics who object that the Prince lays too much store by the metaphysical tend to ignore the practical interest he has taken in the well being of future generations.

His advisers on the Prince's Trust include the former deputy chief probation officer for London, George Pratt, the Chief Guide Dr June Paterson-Brown, the former chief executive of the Tyne and Wear council Jim Gardener, and the rock singer Phil Collins. Their varied practical experience is channelled into the Prince's thinking in equal part to van der Post's contribution.

Since last year the Prince's private secretary has been Sir John Riddell, 52, a former banker (and twice a Conservative parliamentary candidate) who has been a director of the Independent Broadcasting Authority and the Northern Rock Building Society. The Prince de-

cided earlier this year to bring in a permanent assistant to advise him on industry, and chose 25-year-old Rupert Fairfax, a former executive of the Hanson Trust. Fairfax's job is to help the Prince put pressure on industry to help small businesses and create jobs, as well as encouraging big business to put some pre-tax profit into local enterprise schemes.

Of his key advisers, the Macclesfield architect Rod Hackney has played the principal role in advising the Prince on inner city decay and its revival through community architecture. Hackney came to the fore a year ago when details of a conversation between them became public — the Prince had expressed fears that "no-go" areas would develop in the inner cities and that sections of the community would become alienated. But the Prince's views on modern architecture — calling the National Gallery extension plans "a carbuncle", for example, and the plans for a Mies van der Rohe tower

block "a stump" — are thought to reflect his own tastes.

Dr Miriam Rothschild, the scientist and writer, advises the Prince on organic farming and all conservation matters. The Prince's close association with Lord Tony Pandy, former Speaker of the House of Commons, provides him with an overview of politics, and his friendship with a Conservative backbencher, Nicholas Soames, keeps him in touch with the Commons.

On a global level, the Prince has called on the knowledge and, perhaps more important, the pocket of Dr Armand Hammer, the founder of Occidental Petroleum. Hammer's dealings with the Russians and Americans have provided an insight into the superpowers. He has also contributed generously to the Prince's projects, from the Mary Rose to the United World College.

Mr Michael Shea, the Buckingham Palace press officer, says "the Prince takes advice from lots of sources but in the end the speeches that are delivered are written by him". No



Sir Laurens van der Post and (below) Dr Armand Hammer: two global points of view



plan is laid down, he says, as to when the Prince will make a major speech, and months might go by between then; he does not set out deliberately to create controversy.

Observers say that the Prince's mind is set on the long-term, deliberately seeking a counter balance to essentially shorter term government policies. Next year, when he becomes British head of European Environment Year, more tough speeches can be expected.

The Prince is apparently quite used to being attacked over his speeches and all he hopes for is an accurate representation of what he is trying to put across. Earlier this year, however, he lost his temper when it was reported that his "mirror of the soul" speech had been directed at a bunch of lumberjacks in Canada. The long thought-out philosophical statement was made to an educated audience, well up to grasping his point. There wasn't a lumberjack in the place.

How bluebirds beat the BBC

Her brand of music, they said, was like the caterwauling of a cockatoo — but Vera Lynn sang on regardless

The day the BBC nearly banned Vera Lynn from broadcasting to the World War II troops is not one it cares to remember. Inconceivable as it seems today, the stifling of the East Ham nightingale was being urged at the highest levels of the BBC as "in the national interest".

The sort of songs she sang in her weekly programme, *Sincerely Yours*, were considered to be a serious threat to service morale. The lyrics included the promise to meet again some sunny day, that there would be bluebirds over the white cliffs of Dover and that she would be "Yours till the stars lose their glory, Yours to the end of life's story".

From the Sunday in November 1941 when her programme began (a low point in the war when no victories were being won), servicemen were writing 1,000 letters a week requesting "our song" for their wives or sweethearts. Was the BBC hierarchy gratified? It was not.

The minutes of the December 1941 meeting of the BBC governors, who included such worthies as Harold Nicolson and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, ran: "Sincerely Yours deplored but popularity noted".

The joint director-general, Sir Cecil Graves, had been listening to the Forces Programme in "shocked surprise", he told the planning committee. "Why should we hear so much of Vera Lynn?" he demanded. "How can men in themselves for battle with these debilitating songs sounding in their ears?" In making Vera Lynn popular, he said, the BBC bore some responsibility for "depreciating the morale of our fighting men".

MPs were also quick to complain. Vernon Bartlett called the BBC's musical output "sentimental sloppy muck". Lord Winterston compared it with "the caterwauling of an inebriated cockatoo".

As a result of the criticism, the controller of programmes, Basil Nicol, set up a committee to formulate a new policy eliminating "crooning, sentimental numbers, drivelling words, slush and so on". Vera Lynn's name was not specified but everyone knew she was a main target. On July 22, 1942, the new policy was promulgated to band leaders, music publishers and the press.

Howard Thomas, the producer who had invented *Sincerely Yours* as well as the BBC's discussion programme *The Brains Trust*, remembers: "The War Office generals muttered about what this sentimentality was doing to the Army's morale. The Navy was also very stodgy at the top. But the Royal Air Force had a different view. They were modern people who thought it (Vera Lynn's

type music) was inspiring and sent men off on their missions with a good heart."

The battle was fought out in the correspondence columns. The *Daily Telegraph* heard much from the anti-Vera faction while the *Melody Maker* defended her stoutly. Eventually the matter was put to what was then the national court of appeal, *The Brains Trust*. "Is Vera Lynn's programme harmful to morale?" was the question.

The panel, which consisted of Professor C.E. Joad, Julian Huxley and Commander A.B. Campbell, was by then also the target of interference from above. Nicolls and, later, the BBC governors were vetting the questions to exclude politics, religion and anything "which might embarrass the government". The panel did not attack a fellow victim. Vera Lynn, it pronounced, filled a definite need.

When *Sincerely Yours* came off the air Howard Thomas was called on to provide the antidote — a programme at the same peak hour on Sunday evenings with a male voice choir, a



Vera Lynn: Forces loved her military band and orchestra combined, and a young unknown tenor, Charles Dornin, who worked in an aircraft factory.

Dornin was billed as "the voice of the people" and was introduced by the Elgarian strains of *Pomp and Circumstance* to rouse the fighting spirit of the listeners. The programme sank without a protest after a few weeks.

After that, little more was heard of the need for fighting music for fighting men and by early 1943 Vera Lynn was back with her bluebirds. The debate illustrates the gulf between society then and today. It was one of the last attempts by the BBC and the Establishment-minded to dictate popular taste — or rather, to ignore it and to substitute what they thought was good for people. In those days, the attempt could have succeeded.

Peter Lewis

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1986
A People's War by Peter Lewis is published by Thames-Melhorn on Thursday, price £12.95. A Channel 4 series of the same title and featuring Vera Lynn begins next Monday.

Conspiracies according to La Rouché

Margaret Thatcher, visiting Rome in July 1982, was somewhat taken aback to find that the first question at a press conference was about alleged connections between the death in London of Italian banker Roberto Calvi and the British Freemasonry headed by the Duke of Kent. Was this what she was discussing in Rome? asked the reporter. "My answer", shrieked the

Prime Minister, "is absolutely not". The report of the conference, and Mrs Thatcher's quote, comes from *Executive Intelligence Review* (EIR), whose Rome bureau chief, Leonardo Serravallo, broached the topic. EIR is a weekly news magazine published in Wiesbaden, West Germany, and formally launched in London

last November. It is the most public face in Europe of the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), the right-wing American political party behind today's referendum in California on whether Aids should be made a communicable disease. If Californians vote "yes" to Proposition 64 then the names of anyone carrying the virus will be reported to the state's public health authorities.

That the referendum is taking place at all is a considerable feat, that it has come about through pressure from the NDPC and its eccentric leader, Lyndon H. La Rouché Junior, is remarkable.

La Rouché's organization explains Zionism as a British conspiracy, considers the Queen, through the Commonwealth, to be head of a drug trafficking network with links to the Mafia, and accuses Henry Kissinger of being a "Soviet agent of influence".

Indeed, NDPC members appear to court controversy. They were in London yesterday calling a press conference to scotch a rumour that one of their members was behind the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Last March NDPC caused a rumpus when its members infiltrated the Democratic Party (of which it claims to be a wing) and won votes in a primary election in Illinois. The Democratic candidate for election as governor, Adlai

The man behind today's Californian Aids poll is also worried about the IMF, the Queen and Henry Kissinger...



La Rouché: eccentric republican Stevenson III, was so embarrassed by La Rouché's support that he resigned from the official party ticket.

La Rouché, 63, a former Trotskyist, previously known as Lyn Marcus, has since been active on the Aids issue in

California through PANIC — the Prevent Aids Now Initiative Committee. EIR (annual subscription \$400) is a mixture of reportage and imaginative conspiracy theories. Drawing loosely on widespread intelligence contacts, it constructs a fervently anti-Communist picture of a world threatened by Soviet-inspired Shi'ite terrorists, International Monetary Fund officials and even British diplomats.

EIR shows La Rouché's ideas in more detail. He is a republican (that is, an anti-monarchist) who draws particularly on German thinkers (one of his organizations is called the Schiller Institute) to present a supposedly rational political philosophy based on "strong commitment to Western Civilization".

Much of EIR has a marked economic content. It lobbies strongly for a New World economic order, saying that current global economic policies co-ordinated by the "Malthusian" IMF have resulted in under-development and conditions ripe for "pandemics", as it terms Aids.

It campaigns against terrorism and drugs. Mrs Thatcher now wins plaudits for her stand on these issues. Indeed, EIR's one-time vehemently anti-British sentiment has been toned down, though it maintains its anti-monarchist bias (currently frequently alluding to alleged drugs at Buckingham Palace and

promoting the idea of Palaeocene, a constitutional crisis brewing between the Queen and Mrs Thatcher).

According to an EIR report published yesterday in London — "A Classical Conspiracy of Soviet Misinformation: Who Killed Olof Palme?" — the party claims that the Russians tried to implicate the European Labour Party (ELP), La Rouché's party in Europe, in the assassination.

ELP has had a presence in Europe since 1974. It has branches in Spain, Italy, France, West Germany, Denmark and Sweden, though not yet in Britain. In West Germany two weeks ago the party established a new front, Patriots for Germany, headed by La Rouché's German wife, Helga Zepp. It aims to field candidates in federal elections in January.

In Britain, apart from the launch of EIR, La Rouché's main lobbying is on Aids. Last month his organization assisted Dr John Seal, a British specialist in venereal diseases, to argue his support for Proposition 64 before the California state legislature. Dr Seal, who describes Aids as a catastrophe, agrees that some of La Rouché's ideas are "crazy". Nevertheless he will be attending an international conference on Aids organized by EIR in West Germany this weekend.

Andrew Lycett

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1. Matters that don't matter.

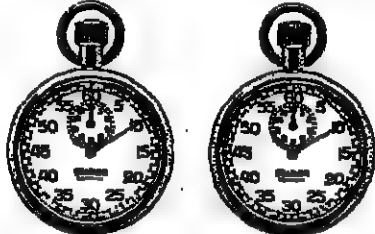
Do not waste time on trifles, for time is money. The Texan billionaire Haroldson Hunt realised this and gave up smoking cigars in his office for the simple reason that, "I wasted \$300,000 a year just in the time I spent unwrapping and lighting them".

Emulate Einstein's approach to trivial tasks. He used to wash and shave with the same soap, claiming that to use two kinds would "complicate life needlessly".

(You could take this a stage further by following Frederick the Great, who went years without washing at all — but only if you have an office to yourself.)

Be quick to spot when your time is being wasted. A young composer came to play the great Rossini two pieces he had written, in order to see which he preferred.

Half-way through the first piece, Rossini interrupted him. "You need not play any more," he said. "I prefer the other one."



2. Double time.

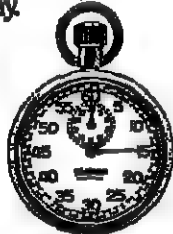
If you can do two things at once, so much the better.

Theodore Roosevelt conducted conferences while being shaved by the White House barber — and Catherine de Medici gave audiences on state business as she dressed.

It is unlikely, however, that you will match the dexterity of the playwright J. M. Barrie.

When he lost the use of his right hand, he practised writing with his left to keep up his work. Later, his right hand recovered — by which time he was so skilled with his left that from then on he used both at once, writing dialogue with his right hand and stage directions with his left.

There must be many people who would give their right arm for such a skill today.



3. The shortcomings of short cuts.

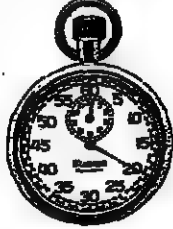
Occasionally you may find that you have to cut a few corners to get a job done on time.

The golden rule in such circumstances is simple: don't get caught.

One man who failed to get away with it was the composer and pianist Percy Grainger.

After he had given a rendering of Greig's 'Ballade' to an audience on Long Island, New York, he was accused of having shortened it. He had to admit it was true.

"I dropped six pages out of the middle so I could catch the 4.58," he said.



4. Pest control.

Taking your telephone off the hook and consigning your paging device to the depths of Britain's underground waterways will free you from many unwanted interruptions — but you will still have to deal with the inevitable plague of personal callers.

The best way of doing this was demonstrated by our ambidextrous playwright, J. M. Barrie.

A reporter once turned up uninvited on his doorstep and greeted him with, "Sir James Barrie, I presume?"

"You do," retorted Barrie, and shut the door in his face.

If such abruptness should strike you as being unacceptably rude, however, follow the example of John Ruskin, who forestalled unwelcome visitors by sending out the following circular:

"Mr. J. Ruskin is about to begin a work of great importance and therefore begs that in reference to calls and correspondence you will consider him dead for the next two months."



5. How to lick your bump.

At the end of every working day, the British field marshal

Harold Alexander would tip all the letters remaining in his In tray into his Out tray. Eventually, his assistant asked him why.

"It saves time," explained Alexander. "You'd be surprised how little of it comes back."

Yet this method of dealing with correspondence appears ultra-cautious when compared with that of Rita Hayworth.

A friend once found her working her way through a pile of letters, tearing up most of them unopened. "Stop!" he cried. "There may be cheques in there!"

"There are," replied Rita, unperturbed. "But there are bills too. I find they even up."



6. Kp yr ltrrs as shrt as poss.

Procrastination, like all other long words, is the thief of time — and therefore to be avoided.

Similarly, there is no need for tautology, as it is quite unnecessary, while jargon is of non-positive utility vis-à-vis the temporal optimality of information-communication.

Aim instead for the brevity of this note sent by a schoolboy to his father:

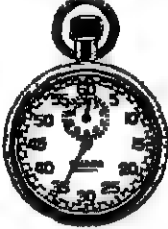
"S.O.S. L.S.D. R.S.V.P."

(He was asking for money, incidentally.)

Or, if you are replying to a letter, bear in mind the Spartans of ancient Greece. They received a message from their enemies, the Athenians, which read:

"Unless you meet our conditions, we shall wage war on you and, if we defeat you, shall ravage your country, raze your cities to the ground, slaughter your menfolk and enslave your women and children."

The Spartans, being formidable warriors themselves, simply replied: "If..."



7. Brief briefings and short reports.

Reading and writing business reports can be a time-consuming affair — unless you are like Ike.

During his first term of office, Eisenhower appointed Arthur Burns as his first chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

At their first meeting, Burns suggested that he should send the president a memo outlining a plan for organising the flow of economic advice to the White House.

"Keep it short," said Ike. "I can't read."

"We'll get along fine," smiled Burns. "I can't write."

In the end, the two cut out the paperwork altogether by settling on a one-hour weekly conference of the council and president.



8. High-speed gas.

Meetings are without doubt the biggest waste of time in business life — for when all is said and done, there is always far more said than done.

Where possible, adopt the practice of Henry Ford, who used to visit his executives when a problem arose, rather than call them to his own office.

"I go to them to save time," he explained. "I've found that I can leave the other fellow's office a lot quicker than I can get him to leave mine."

Another way to speed up your meetings is to set strict time limits beforehand — whatever the importance of the person you are to talk to.

When the German Kaiser met Theodore Roosevelt after the funeral of King Edward VII, he asked him to call on him the next day "at two o'clock sharp — for I can give you only 45 minutes".

"I will be there at two," replied Roosevelt, "but unfortunately, I have just 20 minutes to give you."



9. Don't wait around.

Irving Thalberg, the U.S. film producer, was usually so busy that his working hours were double- or triple-booked — with the result that people often had to wait for hours in his ante-room before they could see him.

When the Marx brothers came to talk to him about 'A

Night at the Opera', however, they refused to waste time just sitting around.

Groucho, Chico and Harpo each lit two fat cigars and began puffing smoke through the crack around his door.

Eventually Thalberg rushed out. "Is there a fire?" he shouted.

"No, there's the Marx brothers," the three replied, and marched into his office.



10. Never put off till tomorrow what you can put on to someone else.

Delegating tasks to others is often the key to getting things done quickly.

(Consider Robinson Crusoe, who always got his work done by Friday.)

The quality of the finished work need not be impaired; after all, the great Flemish artist Rubens often employed less gifted men to help him out.

By the time he was thirty, he had more orders for paintings than he could cope with on his own — so he allowed others to prepare his canvases and paint in the foundation details, while he merely applied the finishing touches.



11. Expert advice — at a price.

Do not hesitate to seek outside help when confronted with a problem which is clearly beyond you.

General Electric of America once suffered a breakdown in a complex system of machines and spent ages trying (without success) to locate the fault themselves.

Eventually, they called in Charles Steinmetz, an electrical engineer who had retired from GE some time previously.

Steinmetz spent a little while walking around, testing various parts of the machinery. Finally, he took a piece of chalk out of his pocket and marked an X on a particular spot.

The machine was stripped down — and the GE men were astonished to find that the defect lay precisely where Steinmetz had made his mark.

There is a further point to this story, though: you must be prepared to pay the price for such expertise.

When General Electric received a bill from Steinmetz for \$10,000 a few days later, they protested about the amount and asked him to itemise it. Steinmetz duly sent back an itemised bill:

"Making one chalk mark ... \$ 1
Knowing where to put it ... \$ 9,999"



12. The time machine.

Always use the fastest office equipment available to you — such as the LQ2500, the new 24-pin dot-matrix printer from Epson.

It shoots along at an amazing 270 characters per second in draft — and at 90 c.p.s. in correspondence-quality mode, it will certainly help you make short work of all your business letters. (See again section 6.)

The print quality of the LQ2500 is equally sharp, for it has five letter-quality fonts built in. Furthermore, changing between them does not involve the lengthy business of making software commands; to choose a new typestyle, you simply press one or two buttons on the LCD 'Selectype' panel on the front.

The LQ2500 comes with a powerful 8K buffer as standard to allow your computer to get on with other tasks while it is printing. (See again section 2.)

IBM-compatibility also comes as standard — and of course, the LQ2500 is every bit as reliable as you would expect an Epson to be.

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And see again section 9.



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FASHION

Making up to the stars



Last Thursday a well-respected, popular but ageing lady showed her new face-lift to the world. Dickinson and Jones, the old-established Regent Street store, has gone in for a little cosmetic surgery. And the new beauty hall, a shimmering palazzo of pastel marble, is the centrepiece of the transformation.

The store's energetic young managing director, Paul Taylor, says that the elegant new beauty area gleaming on the ground floor, and the lively lower ground floor devoted to men's fashion and teenage style, are only the beginning of the Dickinson and Jones update to high fashion which will continue through 1987.

It is significant that beauty comes first, for both women themselves and the retail trade who serve them are paying a great deal of attention and money to cosmetics. The roll-call of upmarket names taking counter space in Dickinson and Jones includes international stars from Laszlo to Lauder. Harrods, sister store to Dickinson in the Fraser group, already has two magnificent temples to beauty, for cosmetics and fragrance.

The importance of beauty is now understood in the high street, where attractively packaged beauty products are selling in Next and Marks and Spencer, as well as more traditionally in Boots and local chemists.

Because of the star status given to beauty counters, the cosmetic houses themselves are looking to the stars for inspiration. Estée Lauder, always acutely aware of fashion trends in make-up, has created a range for what she describes as "life at the top". Light and radiance are the keywords of her Star World Colour, which use silver in all its shades, from granite grey to smoky white, to highlight a palette of rich spicy reds and sharper greens. New is a pearly skin covering, used over or under make-up, called the Lightworks Colour Balancer. A sponge-on powder Eye Definer is another product designed to give transience to conventional colour.

Chanel could revolutionize beauty counters with its Les Irresistibles collection. Realizing how closely women identify with the image of a fragrance, Chanel has linked its cosmetic stories to its fragrances: the trail-blazing Coco, No 19, and the famous No 5 — newly relaunched with the face of French film star Carole Bouquet.

The nouvelle couture requires a different and more carefully finished make-up that spells the end of the "natural" look. Powder is the vital ingredient but the newest products are a world away from the caked-on face-finishers of earlier days.



The face of Coco: make-up by Tink using Chanel's Les Irresistibles. Hair by Mario at Schumi. Coco scent bottle sitting, Chanel hair bow and quilted sweater from Chanel, 25 Old Bond Street, W1 and 51 Sloane Street, SW1. Photograph by CHRIS DAWES

Yves Saint Laurent has just produced a brand new Silk Finish Powder with a slightly iridescent effect. The four different colours, from Chamois beige to Pink Hyacinth, all give the look of fine porcelain, and complement the wider YSL *faux* make-up.

Max Factor, who started with the Hollywood stars, has some shimmering and silky Colorfast cosmetics, including duo eyeshadows in rich mauve and violet. Boots No 7 autumn colours

include Pearlescence powder shadows in vineyard colours.

Even Rimmel, at the popular end of the market-place, is reaching for the stars with its Leading Lights collection in strong, metallic shades dubbed Solar Streamers and Cosmic Colours. They are shot with gold flecks, lit with silver grey, and are to be followed next month by a palette of blue and mauve colours destined for the party season and described as Metallic Moon.

Provocations of desire...

What is the morality of dressing in fresh flowers for a fancy dress ball? Of putting your doggie in a wing collar? Of ignoring dress bills like *La Belle Otero*, courtesan of the naughty nineties?

These are not questions addressed by Hebe Dorsey in *The Belle Epoque*, a rousing look at a society based on class and money, laced with style.

The *Paris Herald* was the tribal noticeboard of Edwardian society, and this rich archive gives a vivid portrait of an effervescent era.

The cast of bon vivants and beauties includes Edward VII, in his formal suits and scarlet socks, and his mistress Lillie Langtry, whose poodle, clipped to read L.L., made news in the *Herald's* "Kismet" column.

The Belle Epoque is not a fashion book, but the society it deals with was permeated by style. Even the new sports

brought the bicycling Amalia and her bloomers.

Edwardian society might have agreed that "the best dressers of every age have always been the worst men and women", one of many fascinating and apposite quotations from *Dress and Morality*, by Aileen Ribeiro, who charts the outrage imposed by changing fashions on those who see last in every bust.

Moralists inveighed against lavishness in dress and designed the sumptuary laws to keep the classes in their sartorial places. The long 16th Century train was considered a sin of pride but a low neckline morally acceptable.

Sexual morality is the story of Dr Ribeiro's meticulously researched and racy book. Fashion through the ages is seen as a seething cauldron of



Left: the corset, the "soul of the toilette" from *The Belle Epoque* by Hebe Dorsey, Thames and Hudson, £20. Right: uplifting underwear from *Dress and Morality* by Aileen Ribeiro, Batsford, £14.95

sexuality, bobbing with buxom bosoms, negligent necklines, tight Elizabethan hose for men and seductive 18th Century lacing for women. Our own age is guilty of the "sexual message of the zip fastener" and of recreating the 18th Century "bust shop" in buttock-moulding underwear.

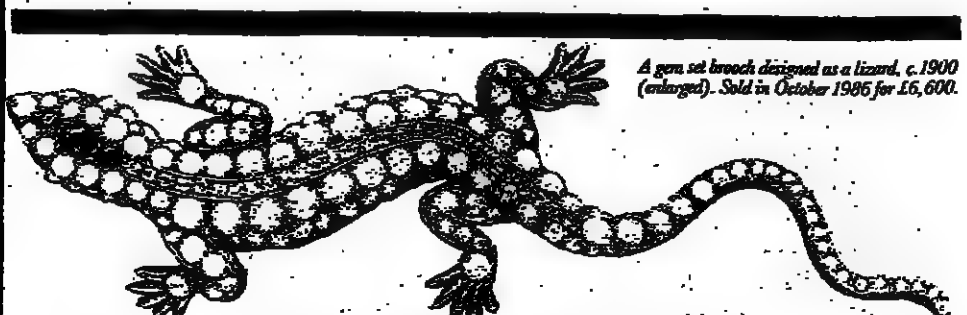
There is nothing new under the bustle. Women were accused by Billy Graham in 1955 of dressing "to bring impure thoughts to the minds of men". Or as *The Anatomy of Melancholy* had put it 300 years before: "the greatest provocations of lust are from our apparel".

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FASHION by Suzy Menkes

From a woman's point of view

Fashion this century has been dominated by male designers. But it was the great Mlle Chanel who liberated us by adapting men's clothes to the new woman. Now in the post-feminist era comes a new breed of designer who is making clothes from a woman's point of view.

The unifying factor is an awareness of a woman's body — what Jeanette Todd, chief designer of the Burton Group, calls "our lumps and bumps". Comfort is also crucial. Soft and easy fabrics unite two women designers: Sonia Rykiel, who has made knits her fashion trademark, and New York's Donna Karan, who has challenged hard-edged executive tailoring with softly draped jersey.

It is a commonly held view that because many male fashion designers are homosexual, they have an unrealistic, idealized and uncompromisingly odd view of women. Edina Ronay suggests that the reason is more practical: that the only female bodies which such designers see are the string-bean models who stride down the international catwalks. The old-style couturier, who encountered duchesses, frumps and film stars in their corsets, probably understood the female body better than the ready-to-wear creators.

Practicality is a key-note of women's designing, even though, at its finest, it can mean the impeccable elegance and complete cut of a Jean Muir dress. Women designers make things in the finest sueded and silks, but they also understand about care and maintenance.

"We joke that she is the best wear-tester," says Betty Jackson's design assistant Simon Young. "Betty has this tendency to put everything in the boiler wash." Other women will always be grateful to Katharine Hammett for telling the fashion world to throw away the iron.

Hammett is a maverick designer in another way. She is a self-avowed feminist, yet she designs clothes with a strident sexual message. Women designers traditionally go gently on the body while admiring the creative cut of more revealing clothes. Model Susie Kydd, whose well-developed curves make her a hot fashion property, describes Azzedine Alaïa's body-moulding clothes as having "no privacy".

The women designers, many of them mothers themselves and pushing middle age, are not prepared to give their customers no hiding place for a rounded stomach, child-bearing hips and tender breasts when a period is due. There is something to be said for fashion that admits that we are all sisters under our clothes.

Fashion couturiers have traditionally been male, but women are fighting back, with clothes designed to cope with the realities of the female form and lifestyle

NICOLE FARHI

Recently emerged from behind the French Connection label, Nicole Farhi, 49, trained in France. "I design clothes the way I am. Men tend to design the way they fancy a woman to be. I like simplicity, good quality and cut. These jersey trousers follow the line of the body but are a little bit soft on the hips. Fabrics are important to me."

RIGHT: Nicole Farhi's camel polo-neck sweater £55, draped jersey trousers £35, both also in black, jade, blue from Fenwick's, New Bond Street, W1. Selfridges, W1 and Nicole Farhi shops at 25-26 St Christopher's Place, W1, Harrogate and Manchester. Shoes £39 from Stephane Kellen, 49 Sloane Street, SW1. Earrings by Chanel.

BETTY JACKSON

Last week Betty Jackson, 37, produced a son, two weeks after showing a new collection. Women know about the big hips and the sloping shoulders. They have first-hand experience. I don't think designing should be personal, but I make clothes for an independent woman who has my kind of lifestyle. Versatility is the key."

BELOW: Betty Jackson's married wool sweater £137.50, black and white pleated skirt £250, both from Harvey Nichols, SW1 and Marcus Price, Newcastle upon Tyne. Sweater also Harrods, SW1; skirt also Monk's Dormitory, Colchester. Poodle brooch by Monty Don £75, sunglasses by Stephen Rotholz £20, both Harrods and Harvey Nichols.



EDINA RONAY

Glamorous ex-model and actress Edina Ronay, 39, started her fashion career selling Victorian-style, created a

world-renowned hand-knitting business and has now developed tailoring. Her shapely body-conscious clothes are worn by the Duchess of York.

"Men tend to put women on a pedestal and romanticize them. I actually touch and feel the fabric. I wear the clothes and try them out. I know if a skirt is too long to get in and out of a car. Women designers are more practical."

"It is so important. Even with my knits I have always tried to do them a bit fitted and sexy. When I do a suit, I am looking for the feminine aspect of it."

"The main thing is that all women want to be flattered, even my 14-year-old daughter. Why should a woman wear something that makes her look fatter or uglier?"

"Having a shop, I see what sells. I know that women who have had children do have stomachs and I put little peplums at the waist in my jersey collection. Women should spend money on clothes to make them look and feel better."

LIZ DAVIES

Design director for Next is Liz Davies, 33, who trained at Leicester, her home town, and designed lingerie for Courtauld and fashion for Pippa Dee before helping to set up Next in 1982.

"I wear a lot of Next. We all do wear tests and find that if a garment is a popular line, it suits most figure types. I think these knits make a strong statement in a quiet way. It's fabulous quality, layers up when it gets cold, mixes with woven fabrics and is versatile."

"We work closely with our sales team. There is still a difference between London and outside, where people are more conservative. My life centres round work, so I like to feel comfortable."

LEFT: Liz Davies's grey and black stripe lambswool separates for Next: polo collared sweater £22.99, double-breasted buttoned cardigan £36.99, straight skirt £21.99, from Next Too, Oxford Street, W1 and branches

JEANETTE TODD

Director of Design Management for the Burton group, Jeanette Todd, 38, is responsible for the Principles range. She trained in Edinburgh and at the London College of Fashion, with work experience at John Cavanagh, Jean Muir, Murray Arbell, Jean Allen and Charnock.

"I am a feminist and I believe that women designers are much more aware of problems of the body — that we are not all perfect. Men may get a more fluid line, but they don't think about the bumps and lumps."

"The difference is a practical one, not aesthetic. I don't like fancy dress and I think about the clothes rather than having an image in mind. I like to think about people who are size 16 or 18 and make them look wonderful. This suede shirt was made for me. I wore it and everyone liked it."

LEFT: Jeanette Todd's suede cowgirl suit: shirt £159, dirndl skirt £159, suede belt £29.99. All from Principles at Harvey Nichols and main branches. Scarf from Fenwick's, W1, boots £45.99 by Bally

Make-up by Ariane Poole Hair by Peter Forrester for Daniel Galvin Colour Salon

Photographs by CHRIS DAWES

PEOPLE

Artistic licence

I hear that *Hermès* is causing a furore in the beauty business. *Hermès*, best known for its horsey headscarves as worn by H. M., has been polishing up its image with the help of its new young designer Eric Bagère, best friend of Patou's new wunderboy Christian Lacroix. To endorse the impeccable upperclass connections, *Hermès* has now taken on as house muse Isabelle Townsend, daughter of Group Captain Peter Townsend, erstwhile friend of Princess Margaret.

The burghers of the beauty business, who don't know much about art but know what they don't like, objected to what they thought was a made rendition of La Belle Isabelle, used to launch *Hermès*'s BelAmi men's fragrance in London this week.

Amid red faces all round, the beauty people discovered that the dubious name was a famous gossamer by Gustav Klimt, which was all right for Fortnum's but still cuts no ice with Harrods and Selfridges. *Hermès* should know better than to frighten the horsey...

Cats' eyes

Why did the rich and famous at last week's party at Cartier have eyes only for one chic gold panther prancing in its show case? Much more glittering diamonds and opulent jewels were being worn by delicious model girls wearing grand evening gowns by Victor Edelstein, a star guest at Wednesday's bash. Could it be that the new Duchess of York, who has been wearing her distinctive panther with its dangling key-ring chain on every recent outing, is starting a trend?

Model jeans

Fashion aficionados were eager to see who would follow in the ramshackle haunches of Nick Kamen, star of cult Levi ads *Laundrette* and *Bath*. The hot tip was busty Susie Kydd (modelling on the Fashion page today). But when the *No Blue Jeans* sign flashed up at the Royal College of Art private screening last Thursday, stout man Eddie Kydd (no relation) and his black Levi 501s were making it to El Paradiso, the hottest club in town.

He was surrounded by sugar-sandy sweethearts in baby-socks and pony-tails while 1960s crooner Ben E. King sang "Stand By Me". The two other model hopefuls are Andrew Castell and Rachel Roberts who star in *Parity*, the story of a GI who leaves his sweetheart his torn and tattered jeans as a token of his love. On your screens next year.

SPECIAL OFFER
KAFFE FASSETT
KNITTING KIT

Kaffe Fassett, author of the best-selling book 'Glorious Knitting', has designed this magnificent jumper for us inspired by the patterning on chintz, brocade and damask fabrics. The three dimensional patterning is achieved with only two main colours — a camel flecked tweed on a deeper grey background — brought to life by strips of Victorian peacock colours: Burgundy, turquoise, maroon, powder blue and pink.

The kit comes complete with all the wools, pattern and chart. All the yarns are 100% pure wool, in tweeds and doubleknitting, dyed to Kaffe Fassett's own colour specifications. It is a large jersey, in one size only, to fit up to size 40" worn loosely. Its classic shape and the subtle blend of colours make it an easy and flattering garment to wear. The kit is £36.50 including postage and packing, represents excellent value for an exclusive Kaffe Fassett design. When ordering use FREEPOST — No stamp needed.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Maggie's monitor

Mrs Thatcher. I hear, is about to clip the wings of her high-flying Education Secretary, Kenneth Baker. To keep closer watch on the selective press leaks currently springing from Baker's office, the Prime Minister's press secretary, Bernard Ingham, has continued to place one of his cronies at his side. She is Liz Drummond, who formerly served under Ingham at No 10 and is at present chief press officer at the Home Office. A close friend of Ingham's, she is known to have got on extremely well with Mrs Thatcher during her Downing Street days. The move, expected next month, means that Baker's current head of information at the Department of Education, Neville Gifford, is being shifted to a relatively obscure job at the Cabinet Office. Sources say that Ingham's appointee at the DES was presented as a *fait accompli*, leaving no room for the normal process whereby candidates are proposed by the Central Office of Information. Baker, 52 yesterday, was not available for comment.

New mutual

I have sensational news for holders of Barclay and Lloyds cash dispenser cards: they can now be used in each other's machines. Work to link the two banks' systems has been in hand for some time and in the last few weeks the system has been up and running. Customers have not been told because, says a Barclay spokesman, "We're ironing out the bugs before announcing it." While they are at it, they could try ironing out the bugs on the existing system.

Money talks

Eat his words time for Michael Howard MP, who in his maiden speech in June 1983 entered a passionate plea for simplicity in legislation. At all times, he said, ministers should ask themselves: "Is this concept too refined to be capable of expression in basic English?" When last year he became a minister his first piece of legislation was the Financial Services Bill. So complicated and intricately worded has it become that it runs to 287 pages and 581 amendments. As a chastened Howard puts it now: "Clarification involves complication."

Weighty Waites

Britain is about to experience another do-gooding Waites. As Terry Waites, cousin John is to take over Radio Four's crusading consumer show, *Face the Facts*, presented last season by Margo MacDonald. Waites will be winking out sharks, conmen and swindlers. "They can destroy lives as certainly as the Islamic Jihad," he assures me.

BARRY FANTONI



'I name this ship - Good Heaven, This Ship's Unkissable...'

Y-frontline

Again under threat of Iranian attack, the Iraqi authorities are becoming concerned by reports that faint-hearted soldiers have been preparing "surrender pacts". To make any surrenders more difficult, I understand, the Iraqi government has resolved to end army supplies of white underwear.

Peace pipe

Is Lady Olga Maitland, of Families for Defence, waging a war of disinformation on the Peace Pledge Union, promoters of the controversial white "peace" poppies? "The white poppy is the opium poppy," she confides. I fear that the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew assures me that any old poppy can be white, and although the opium poppy is sometimes white, it generally comes in "a variety of pale purple colours".

Police polish

I cannot think what has happened to the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary since the departure of John Alderson, the media-conscious chief constable who saw coppers as social workers. The constabulary's internal news review, *Sentinel*, reports on a campaign to polish up police manners. Superintendent Arthur Coad confides that "more and more frequently we haven't a clue about how to talk to the public." Incivility, carelessness and plain bad manners make up the majority of complaints against the police. "What is more, he adds: "In my 34 years I have never been aware of any attempt by the police service to train our people to speak to the public."

PHS

America's flawed democracy

by John Grigg

Anyone who read Theodore White's original book on the making of an American president - the one describing the election from which John F. Kennedy emerged the victor - can hardly have forgotten how sheer money power enabled Kennedy to secure the Democratic nomination.

While his principal rival, Hubert Humphrey, was speaking to small crowds at street corners in the important West Virginia primary, Kennedy was able to buy prime time on local television and so reach the maximum audience with the minimum effort. Not surprisingly, he won in West Virginia, and the same pattern was repeated in many other states.

It is now recognized that the main contest in 1960, between Kennedy and Nixon, was also scandalous in that the crucial result was decided nationwide by a few highly dubious votes in one county of one state. Since American presidents are still chosen by an electoral college rather than by pure universal suffrage, Kennedy depended for his victory on winning the state of Illinois, which he carried only by the slenderest of majorities attributable entirely to Mayor Daley's experienced "management" in Cook county (Chicago). If the count had been of genuine votes, it is more than likely that Nixon would have carried Illinois, whose electoral college votes would then have

given him, rather than Kennedy, the presidency.

The vagaries of the American voting system are no worse than those that our own produces, and we are not well placed to criticize it so long as ours is such a mess. But we can more reasonably ask why the Americans, whose democratic instincts are in many ways stronger than ours, continue to tolerate the subversion of their democratic system by the unbridled use of cash.

It is one thing for this phenomenon to be seen, for instance, in Queensland, where Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen has just obtained yet another lease of power partly through almost unlimited expenditure. But Queensland is only one unit in a democratic commonwealth itself relatively small in terms of population. It is not the world's only democratic superpower. American democracy thus flawed is damaging to all.

In the current mid-term elections the Republicans have had an overwhelming preponderance of money power. This would be unfair enough even if it has done no more than enable them to have a more efficient organization, to issue more literature and to stick more posters. But it has done far more than that.

Since US broadcasting is not

based on the public service principle, the supreme advantage enjoyed by the richer candidates is that they have disproportionate access to the most powerful medium of publicity. They are all in the position of Kennedy in the West Virginia primary.

One consequence of the system as it now operates is that, to be a candidate for office at federal or even state level, a person must either start with large personal wealth or gain the support of wealthy backers, which will, inevitably, limit his or her political independence. Poor citizens with minds of their own and glowing ideals have virtually no chance of being nominated, let alone elected. In practice, the sort of Mr Smith so movingly portrayed by James Stewart in an old movie does not go to Washington. He knows better than to try.

But it is not only that any number of individuals of talent, character and potential value to the Republic are effectively excluded from serving. Another evil consequence of the system is that new parties are equally at a disadvantage, so that the antique and often meaningless duopoly of Republicans and Democrats cannot be breached. The system has arrived at a state of rigidity which could lead to *rigor mortis*.

Those who wish to remove the disastrous flaw resulting from uncontrolled money are faced with considerable difficulties in the guarantee of freedom of information provided by the Constitution. But experience shows that the Americans can be amazingly successful in surmounting constitutional obstacles when once they are convinced that something urgently needs to be done.

The immediate difficulty in this case may lie in themselves. To the extent that they tend to regard money as the most reliable index of merit and virtue, they cannot grasp the urgency, for their democracy's sake, of modifying that attitude to take account of other indices, no less valid, and also to take account of the corruption, prejudice and injustice that may flow from making wealth paramount.

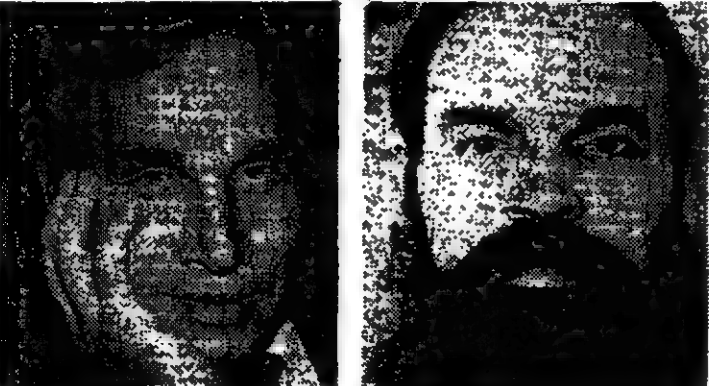
For democracy to work properly, and to be worthy of its name, the system needs to produce a true reflection of popular opinions and wishes. To that end, there needs to be not only a fair franchise, but also fair conditions in which the franchise can be exercised. For such conditions to be attained, public service broadcasting and effective control of political expenditure are both, ideally, desirable. In the absence of either, American democracy remains vitiated.

Nicholas Bethell on the link between human rights and arms control

No peace while men like these suffer



Freed: Orlov and wife at a Washington press conference



Still imprisoned: Anatoly Koryagin and Anatoly Marchenko

made an official complaint, but the prosecutor said, "It is our duty to protect you against the harmful effects of religious propaganda." He refused to give it back, so I stopped working. I went on strike.

He was then sent into solitary confinement for 150 days. This involves complete isolation with no reading matter, a diet of bread and water one day with bread, water and soup the next, a daily average of 950 calories, and the cell temperature so cold in winter that the prisoner, who is allowed no warm clothes and no bedding whatever, cannot sleep for more than a few minutes at a time. In his nine years of prison, Scharansky spent a total of 409 days in these conditions.

In September 1981, Scharansky got his psalm book back, but he was transferred to Chistopol prison. During 1982 he was not allowed to send or receive letters

from his family, so in October that year he declared a hunger strike. "After a few days I became very weak. So they started feeding me by force. I was handcuffed, held down and a tube pushed down my throat. Food was then pumped in through the tube. The first reaction is one of shock to the stomach. I used to gasp for breath and my heart rate went up, once to about 200 beats a minute.

"The next day you feel much better. You can even walk. But the day after that you start losing your strength. On the third day you're worse, almost unconscious. So they force feed you again. So it goes on, every three days."

In a recent interview, Orlov also described his 155 days in isolation cells. He is 62, a lot older than Scharansky, and he recalls a constant feeling of dizziness through cold, lack of food and lack of sleep. The two men have thus provided vivid and recent tes-

timony showing that it is still Soviet policy to use physical cruelty to break the will of political prisoners, even those well known in the West.

It is this aspect of Soviet behaviour that most of all damages any prospect of renewed East-West détente. Brezhnev broke his promise over fundamental freedoms. He did not even make any significant step in that direction. If anything, things are worse.

Soviet citizens who seek to marry foreigners are still kept waiting for permission, sometimes for years. The Daniloff case makes mockery of the Helsinki promise not to expel "nor otherwise penalize" foreign journalists. Families remain split, unable to reunite either permanently or for visits. Many Soviet citizens are allowed no mail from abroad, in violation of the universal postal convention, and their telephones are cut off for political reasons.

Anatoly Marchenko, one of Dr Orlov's original monitors, is today on hunger strike in Chistopol prison. Anatoly Koryagin, who monitored the KGB's abuse of psychiatry, is in a labour camp. The number of Jews allowed to emigrate has plummeted since the 1970s and is now almost zero.

Western public opinion reacts to this with horror and terror. It causes us to distrust and fear the Soviet Union. It strengthens our resolve to defend ourselves. Our feelings therefore about the repression of Soviet dissidents are not only "bourgeois" soft-heartedness, still less do they arise from any malicious or dangerous urge to overthrow Russia's Communist system. They are the result of a belief that so long as these abuses continue there can be no firmly based peace.

This was the thrust of Orlov's own remarks to President Reagan two days after he was thrown out of Russia: "Disarmament is not the main thing. Nuclear weapons can never be entirely done away with. Even if they are all destroyed, the technology remains, factories remain. So long as there is mistrust between East and West, resulting from KGB repression, there is a risk that the weapons will be rebuilt.

"The only answer is to allow the Soviet people to mix with the outside world and receive information freely. It is not a matter of destroying our socialist society, but the country must become more open. People must no longer be arrested for providing information. If they are, it is not only a violation of human rights, it also makes nuclear war more likely."

Only if the Western negotiators in Vienna can convince the Soviet Union that a clear link exists between nuclear arms and the treatment of men like Orlov and Scharansky is there any chance that the meeting, or any new Reykjavik, will succeed.

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Lord Bethell is vice-chairman of the human rights sub-committee of the European Parliament.

Rosemary Righter reveals the secret affiliation of the man aiming to get Britain back into Unesco

M'Bow's best friend, at \$3,000 a month

Unesco's relations with the western press have been stormy for over a decade. Its controversial policies and the eccentricities of its management under Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, its director-general since 1974, have courted critical investigation of the kind no organization welcomes.

Tensions have been unavoidable. M'Bow has put Unesco virtually on a footing with journals from *Le Monde* to *The Economist*. Those journalists who have seriously breached the wall of secrecy behind which M'Bow constrains his bureaucrats to operate have been subjected to personal abuse and, in the case of *L'Express*, to litigation brought by M'Bow himself.

A generally favourable account of M'Bow's stewardship of Unesco has, however, appeared in *The Guardian*. For the past 18 months, and particularly in the three before Britain's withdrawal last December, reports and features in *The Guardian* by Arthur Gavshon, a retired Associated Press correspondent, have asserted that Mrs Thatcher acted as President Reagan's poodle and

putting Unesco on notice and then in leaving.

The evidence offered by Gavshon is weak. Britain's withdrawal was based on its own pessimistic assessment of Unesco. The Americans may have wished, after their own departure, to help edge Britain through the door, but were politely told that the government must reach its own decision, and Foreign Office officials and ministers alike were careful to distance themselves from diplomatic pressures. Gavshon's articles conveniently overlooked resignation statements by some of Unesco's most respected staff and the increasingly outspoken demands for reform by other member governments.

Remote as it is from the real facts about either Unesco or Britain, the myth promoted by Gavshon does bear a striking resemblance to M'Bow's own conspiracy theory set out most recently in the October 24 *Nouvel Observateur*. This is perhaps not surprising. From June 1985, under consultant contracts sometimes worth \$3,000 a month plus generous expenses, Gavshon has been directly in Unesco's pay.

Travelling frequently to Unesco

for consultations and required to report at least monthly to Doudou Diene, M'Bow's principal spokesman and acting head of Unesco's external relations department, Gavshon has been given sweeping responsibilities. They have included providing Unesco material to the British media, advising Unesco on its public relations here and promoting an information strategy through the United Nations Association, winning and dining MPs and mobilizing efforts first to prevent Britain's departure and now to encourage its return. In the last six months of last year alone, the cost to Unesco was around \$25,000.

Gavshon's contract was again renewed last June, effectively as Unesco's liaison officer in Britain, after he reported to Diene that he and Lord Ennals, president of the United Nations Association, had jointly planned the launching of a new group to campaign for Britain's return. Those he had successfully canvassed for support, Gavshon told Unesco, included Labour and Liberal MPs and Tories such as Sir Anthony Kenyon, chairman of the Commons foreign affairs committee, Robert Wile and - provided his

name was kept out of the limelight

- Edward Heath.

Friends of Unesco will be launched today, Unesco's 40th anniversary, under the direction of Wells and Ennals at the House of Commons. Lord Ennals, who is an old friend of Gavshon, yesterday said that it was "inconceivable" that Gavshon could have been paid by Unesco.

There is nothing to prevent Unesco from lobbying British public opinion or seeking to influence the press. But for someone on Unesco's payroll to pose as an independent journalist and lobbyist takes matters somewhat further.

The secrecy surrounding Gavshon's contracts and activities, the details of which are supervised only by M'Bow's most trusted aides, indicates Unesco's awareness of the questionable nature of its chosen method. Gavshon, asked yesterday whether he had told *The Guardian* first, said "No," but quickly added: "I don't think I am called on to discuss it, it's between *The Guardian* and myself." The deputy editor of *The Guardian* said yesterday that he was unaware of Gavshon's position with Unesco.

Digby Anderson

Lighting up a new debate

There are some things which "you just don't say", unless you wish to be spat upon. Of course everyone says these unsayable things, but they do so only behind closed doors and surrounded by like-minded people.

It is not done, at least among the supposedly educated classes, publicly to make pejorative remarks about northerners, although you can be as rude as you like about southerners. One may sneer - indeed it has become socially obligatory to do so - at the middle classes, especially the lower middle classes, but not at the lower orders. It is still dangerous, even after seven years of Mrs Thatcher, to suggest that any of the poor, the sick or the criminal might bear some responsibility for their poverty, sickness or crime. And it is a very brave or foolish man who will point to the valuable role played by spontaneously produced stigma, exclusion, gossip, secrecy and fear - as well as praise, emulation, and positive reward - in maintaining social order.

There is an intriguing sub-group of these unsayable things. Things which are "over". They are matters on which it is possible, even mandatory, to hold one of several views, but now they have become decided topics which were once on the agenda for debate but are now "over". I fear that South Africa is more or less "over". Those who supported South Africa, or rather did not support the subversion of South Africa, have simply stopped expressing their views - for all I know even holding them - and have moved on to some other topic.

Capital punishment is "over", for "serious" politicians that is. Society's sixth form had its debate on hanging and regards the clamours of third formers to bring back the topic as showing prepubescent ignorance about the procedures of agenda. Education vouchers are pronounced "over" once every year. Express views which are "over" and you will not be spat on, just positively ignored. And that, in a publicity hungry age, is worse.

So the authors of a recent book on smoking, *Smoking and society: a more balanced assessment* (edited by Robert Tollison, Lexington Books) are much to be congratulated. There is nothing the anti-smoking lobby wants more than to have the smoking debate declared "over". In the Seventies smoking and health was a subject for debate. By the 1983 World Conference on Smoking and Health at Winnipeg, the anti-smokers were declaring that the scientific facts had decided the issue, the scientific debate was "over", all that remained was the formulation of policies to reduce and ultimately eliminate smoking. But Professor Tollison and his colleagues are obstinate: the debate remains open.

Or rather debates: there are several. There is a debate about whether smoking causes lung can-

cer, coronary heart disease and other medical problems; a debate, argues one contributor, flawed by questionable data bases and problems of self-selection and around a hypothesis which does not explain how a given amount of smoking produces quite different health effects in different countries. The scientific facts are certainly compatible with a view that some persons are constitutionally predisposed to these illnesses and to smoking rather than the latter causing the former. What is clear is that the facts are not conclusive.

There is a debate about whether smokers' smoking has serious effects on the health of non-smokers sharing offices, bars or factories with them - so-called passive smokers. No substantial evidence is found to suggest that it does. This does not mean that non-smokers may not find smokers' smoking unpleasant, but that is yet another debate and one which includes many other activities - such as the playing of music in public places. These are matters which do not, despite the anti-smoker lobby's pleas for government regulation, necessarily require state intrusion. They can be dealt with by the market-inspired wish of cafes, bars and shops to cater for the majority of their customers.

There is a debate about why young people smoke. It may have far more to do with personal enjoyment, the influence of peers, the example of parents and the easing of tension than the much claimed "manipulation" by the advertising agencies handling tobacco accounts. The tobacco companies themselves have an obvious vested interest but yet obvious interests of the anti-smoking lobbies and more particularly those who depend for their salaries on the maintenance of government programmes to reduce smoking. They too have an interest in the "facts". Indeed there are facts about them which are notable, not least that the anti-smokers increasingly look, as did their temperance predecessors, like a middle-class clique determined to impose their views on the smoking lower classes. And there is room for considerable disagreement about the alleged social costs of smoking.

Democratic and supposedly rational societies set great store by debate both to sift facts by competition and to reconcile the claims of different interests. One does not have to agree with Professor Tollison and his colleagues in order to applaud their work. It is not a "new" view - though they are important - which should command sympathy but their attempt to go on printing views, to maintain and improve debate. Conversely, one can only be suspicious of those in the anti-smoking lobby who are so eager to declare that the competition in ideas is over.

The author is Director of The Social Affairs Unit.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Tomorrow in Parliament

An unpleasant surprise awaits the government this morning in the form of a new poll showing the Tories well behind in the popularity stakes. In answer to the question, Who would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?, people said:

BBC	54%
Tories	41%
Others	5%

Pollsters declared themselves startled by the results, which have never before shown the BBC in the lead, or indeed in the lurch. Their explanation for the upset is that because the Tories have been attacking the BBC with such single-minded venom the last ten days, the electorate has come to assume that the BBC must be the chief opposition party.

"Don't forget that people have a very short memory in politics," says poll chief Robert Gloucester. "They have no sense of history in a television age. It's very rare to find someone who can remember the name of the Labour leader before Neil Kinnock, and most people cannot conceive that the Tories ever had any leader but Mrs Thatcher. Labour has hardly been mentioned in the last fortnight. All the confrontation has been between the Tories and the BBC. Therefore voters believe that the BBC is the opposition."

One reason for the unusually good showing of the BBC is that the Tories have chosen to fight their battle on the subject of believability. Nobody thinks that the BBC is specially believable - it's just that most people find the Tories especially hard to believe. In another part of the poll, people were asked the question: "Do you believe what the Tories tell you?"

No	60%
Don't know	25%
Don't think so	10%
Yes, but not Tebbit	5%

"This is probably because the voters have folk memories of those legendary Saatchi and Saatchi ads," says Gloucester, "in which the Tories said they would bring down unemployment, public spending etc. They are also well aware that whenever the Tories are asked a question, they never answer it. It is a well-known fact that when Nigel Lawson was

asked, 'Not a very nice day, is it', he answered: 'If you cast your minds back to what weather was like under Labour, you wouldn't ask such a question.'

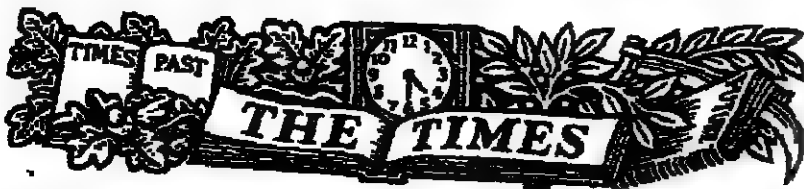
"Now, it is a function of government to rearrange the truth and attack the opposition - some would say the only function - but when the government pretends to have a monopoly of the truth, then it must not be surprised if people flock to the opposition. In this case, the BBC."

If as most now seem possible, the BBC is swept to power in an election, what sort of government would it provide? Judging by past performance, it would depend on tried and trusted ideas, many repeats of old successes, a lot of American imports and Terry Wogan. This is exactly the same as Tory policy, with the exception of Terry Wogan. Does this mean that Wogan would be prime minister?

"I think you'd find that Terry Wogan would quickly be sold off to private hands," said Robert Gloucester, who knows nothing about these things but was the only spokesman we could get hold of last night. "I fancy Sir Robin Bay for No 10, with a scattering of Dimblebys and Tussas making the Cabinet credible. We must just hope that the Frank Boughs and David Coleman don't make it to the top. Actually, I quite fancy the BBC as a government. Whenever the Tories attack it for being left wing, don't forget that every employee of the BBC is convinced they're working for a deeply right-wing organization."

One attractive thing about the BBC as an opposition party is that it spends a very little of its time attacking the government, which is most unusual for an opposition. Indeed, it spends much of its time making TV programmes about railways and wild-life, which is quite unheard of for an opposition. People seem to like this. It seems rather civilized. It does not fit the BBC to be a next government; of course, but that does not surprise Robert Gloucester.

"Nobody is really fitted to be the next government. Actually, that's not a bad idea at all, either." And as he says it, a strange look comes into his eyes.



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THE LONELY POUND

The agreement between the US and Japan on the dollar's value against the yen completes an informal exchange rate framework between the major currency blocs. In response to a half per cent cut in the Japanese discount rate the US Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, has publicly agreed that the present yen rate is "broadly consistent" with the economic fundamentals of the two countries.

Dollar-Deutschmark relations are less clearly defined, but Herr Karl Otto Poehl, the Bundesbank president, has made it clear recently in a speech in London that he thinks the dollar's depreciation against the mark has gone far enough. So the present exchange rates between the three economic super-powers of the west at least have some official sanction. And in Europe the major currencies, with the exception of sterling, are held in a defined relationship by the European Monetary System. Many hoped that an agreement of this kind on currency stability would be achieved at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund at the end of September. If it had been, much of the recent turmoil in foreign exchange markets might have been avoided. Instead the Germans and the Americans agreed publicly to disagree about the

amount of stimulus that would be beneficial to the German economy, and attacks on the dollar intensified.

Whether present exchange rates really will prove consistent with the economic fundamentals for very long must be doubtful. Although last week's US trade figures were certainly more encouraging than of late the deficit remains huge. A half point cut in the Japanese discount rate, unsupported by any fiscal expansion, is unlikely to have more than a marginal effect on Japanese demand for American exports. Nor is it clear how far official sanction of present exchange rate patterns implies a commitment to defend them. Nevertheless a pattern has been imposed where there was no clear pattern before and that is an important move away from the world of freely floating rates which has for the most part ruled since the early 1970s.

Sterling remains outside these major currency blocs, but it is not unaffected by them. Just as the pound fell when the dollar was falling so now it is rising in the dollar's wake. Superimposed on the movement of the dollar is speculation about the rehabilitation of Opec and a rise in the price of oil following the dismissal of Sheikh Yamani. Saudi Arabia is said to be determined to secure a price

increase to about \$18 a barrel, though a more important influence on the oil price than the cohesion or otherwise of Opec is likely to be a pick-up in demand following higher economic growth in the developed world next year.

A firmer trend in sterling, the disappearance of the threat of still higher interest rates and the possibility of increased oil revenues all make for a more promising background to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Autumn Statement later this month. Higher revenues from oil taxation will serve both to whet the appetite of the Government's backbenchers for further cuts in the basic rate of income tax in the Budget and to reassure financial markets that any cuts will not be at the expense of a prudent level of borrowing. It is not often that a Chancellor can hope to please both these constituencies at the same time.

Looking beyond the short term, however, sterling's isolation from the world's major currency blocs must leave one a little nervous. In a world where consensus about economic management is elusive exchange volatility is a fact of life. But for a small to medium sized country like Britain to stand aside from the major groupings and resign itself to being buffeted around in the slipstream of the economic juggernauts is quixotic.

CAMPAIGN WITHOUT A CAUSE

Today's midterm election for the United States Congress brings to a welcome end a campaign that has notably failed to stir the voters. One poll at the weekend showed that only 25 per cent of the electorate had paid "a lot of attention" to it, while 34 per cent had paid "not much". This represents a fall from what was never a very high degree of enthusiasm in previous midterm campaigns. Observers accordingly predict that today's turnout is likely to be nearer the 37.5 per cent of 1978 than to the 41 per cent of 1982.

The principal reason for this apathy is that, like Churchill's famous pudding, the campaign has had no theme. Local topics have predominated and no national issue has emerged to give a unity to the various local contests.

At one time, the stalled economy seemed likely to provide the Democrats with ammunition. In the traditionally Republican farm states, now suffering from a recession, it has done so. Nationwide, however, inflation at 2 per cent and unemployment at the level bequeathed by President Carter have blurred the issue. Democrats have not been able to cry "depression" nor Republicans "prosperity" with any persuasiveness.

There has been a similar blurring of the issues of Reykjavik and arms control. With the Administration anxious to demonstrate its commitment to arms control and the Democrats wary of seeming to endorse Mr Gorbachev's version of what happened at Reykjavik, the two parties have ended up sounding remarkably similar. The nearest thing to a national

issue has been drug abuse. Since everyone is against drug abuse, however, the candidates have had to compete in their degree of hostility to it. It would be surprising if many votes were won or lost on this issue.

In the absence of a great national issue, personalities and local affairs will probably determine most votes. But these are unlikely to favour one party over another nationally. Similarly, incumbents have a general advantage over challengers. Hence, the Republicans may well lose the Senate seat in Nevada which they would certainly have retained if Senator Paul Laxalt had not retired. But incumbency, too, is bipartisan. The factors that seem likely to favour one party over another are money, organization and the presidency.

In each case, the Republicans stand to benefit. It is estimated, for instance, that this year they have outspent the Democrats by five to one. This money has gone mainly on paid television advertising — now the principal means whereby the candidates influence the voters. Since the paid advertisements are generally negative "knocking copy", this might also help to explain the apathy of the voters.

Political organization is correspondingly less important than it used to be. Nonetheless, with the decline of union organization which traditionally "get out" the Democratic vote, and with the development of computerized direct mail techniques which the Right has pioneered in politics, the Republicans have an advantage here as well.

The popularity of President

Reagan is the final and perhaps the most vital advantage that his party possesses. He has been campaigning vigorously in key states and drawing large crowds. It has been customary in recent years to discount such interventions on the grounds that presidents no longer have coat-tails on which to drag their party's candidates into office. Mr Reagan may have converted relatively few voters on his recent excursions. But when it is a matter of arousing party supporters to go out to the polls, the arrival of a president with a 67 per cent approval rating may well swing some narrow contests.

Since 1945 the party in control of the White House has lost an average of 30 seats in the midterm election. It is some measure of the factors listed above that the Republicans are relatively optimistic about today's vote, even hoping to gain some seats in the 435-member House of Representatives. Were they to achieve that, it would be the first time since 1934 that the president's party had made such midterm gains.

It is upon the Senate races that most attention has been fixed, since the loss of four seats could deprive the Republicans of the 53/47 control of the Upper House. Here, with many of the races still "too close to call" in the jargon of pollsters, the predictions range from a possible net Republican gain of four seats to a possible net loss of eight. But in the final analysis, the results of today's elections may well turn out to be more important for what they show about the depth of Mr Reagan's appeal amongst the US people than for any close calls.

NEW MAN IN MAPUTO

The election of Joaquim Chissano as Samora Machel's successor in Mozambique is welcome to the West — and to his country. It comes as no great surprise. But the uncertainty has now been removed to everyone's advantage.

That is perhaps too sweeping. The news of Chissano's election cannot have gone down too well in Moscow, where they must have been rooting for Marcelino dos Santos, loyal deputy to Machel and a still more loyal servant of Marx. The very fact that Chissano was chosen (unanimously) by the Central Committee says something about the independence of the Frelimo government.

Chissano is a moderate whose revolutionary credentials are nonetheless impeccable. As foreign minister for more than a decade he has become the recognized voice of Mozambique abroad. He is thought to have been the main influence in persuading Machel to move away from doctrinaire Communism towards a more pragmatic relationship with the West. Earlier this year he even argued the case for selling

state-owned homes to private tenants and licensing entrepreneurs to operate private transport in Maputo.

He therefore slides into the presidential chair with several advantages. The unanimity of his selection, his established reputation in the country and his own intellectual freedom all give him something of a head start.

He will need it. Machel has bequeathed a bankrupt economy and a divided land. Members of the right-wing Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) are knocking at the gates of Maputo, despite the pledge from Robert Mugabe in neighbouring Zimbabwe that he would never allow them to take over.

President Chissano shows every sign of appreciating that in the end it is South Africa more than Zimbabwe which has the power to make or break him. While it was Machel himself who took the credit, and the responsibility, for the Nkomati non-aggression pact with Pretoria two years ago, Chissano is thought to have been among its architects. The principle it embraced, of learning to live with a powerful

neighbour, is very much in line with his thinking.

The Nkomati accord has lost much of its meaning amid accusations from both signatories over alleged violations. It would certainly seem that South Africa has continued to support the MNR while the Maputo government has been powerless to prevent the African National Congress (ANC) from using its territory. The landmine which killed a South African soldier on the border yesterday is the latest in a series of incidents which have led to economic reprisals by Pretoria.

It has been suspected that South Africa's armed forces have made the running in the continuing cross border quarrel with Maputo. It is they, after all, who would like to help ensure an MNR victory in the civil war. But Chissano shows signs of appreciating that national survival comes before any left-wing or African Nationalist ideology. It is time to strengthen the Nkomati agreement? Pretoria should recognise perhaps that stability in Southern Africa is to its long-term advantage, and give Maputo's new ruler a chance.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Questions over future of BBC

From Mr Norris McWhirter
Sir, Allegations that the BBC is presently out of control are wide of the mark. It never has been under control. The BBC is a chartered corporation. The constitutional and legal status of chartered corporations was summed up by Lord Upjohn in the case of the Pharmaceutical Company of Great Britain v. Dickson in 1970 when he said:

A chartered corporation is not, as a matter of course, bound by its charter. At common law it has always had the powers of an individual and can legally and lawfully extend its activities beyond the objects of the charter and indeed carry out activities prohibited by the charter. But its members, and only its members, can complain, for if the corporation goes beyond its expressed objects, or some still, perhaps acts prohibited by the terms of the charter, the Crown may by *scire facies* proceed to forfeit its charter.

Unless the right is expressly reserved in the charter, it appears that the Crown has no power of its own motion to use this ancient procedure to recall a charter which it has granted. Further, this writ cannot be moved without the Attorney General's fiat and the Attorney General would doubtless point to the fact that the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, only failed to abolish the old writ *per incuriam*, or through carelessness.

An operational decision within the BBC, say, to broadcast a programme exhibiting political bias could scarcely be open to judicial review insofar as that is limited to acts of public authorities falling within the realm of public law.

While the 1981 licence and agreement give the Government power of revocation, any government would be most reluctant to activate such remedy. In Hansard of May 21, 1981 (col 476) the Home Secretary said: Continuing public debate about programme standards and content is fundamentally healthy, for it enables the authorities to act as trustees for the public interest in broadcasting, to perform their functions.

Surely the obvious step forward in dealing with an organism which has access to 99.1 per cent of the nation's homes and is capable of moulding public opinion, and is thereby more powerful than Parliament itself, is to place it under statute. This would remove the illogicality of having one broadcasting authority with a royal charter and the other under a statute.

However there could be no confidence that the present dogmatic and unsafe situation would be improved unless the statutes in question were made justiciable without fiat and distinguished between breach of statutory duty and breach of statutory command.

Yours faithfully,
NORRIS MCWHIRTER,
22 Queen's Gate Gardens, SW7.
October 31.

From Mr Nicholas J. Flower
Sir, Surely no fair-minded person who both read your leader, "Mr Tebbit makes his case" yesterday (October 31) and saw the BBC's coverage of his complaint against the corporation in its 9 o'clock news the same evening can any longer doubt the BBC's disgraceful, perhaps even illegal, bias?

In a news item telling the nation how more telephone calls support-

ive of it than calls condemning it had come in, the BBC flashed onto the screen a picture of your leading article. This captioned with one brief excerpt, to the effect that the BBC "is fighting for its freedom" and "... for its life". That passage, out of its actual context and into the context in which the BBC slipped it, patently conveyed the impression *The Times* was on its side, not Mr Tebbit, and that it was Mr Tebbit who was the threat to its life, rather than its own suicidal activities.

It had all day coolly to prepare a piece sticking tightly to its constitutional requirement to "report impartially", something your leader had expressly pointed out it was clear the BBC had not done in regard to the Libyan matter. On the contrary, you wrote that "the fact remains that... the BBC's news programme made mistakes of fact and interpretation... and much else in the same vein."

What compounds its malfeasance on this occasion is that it was done in support of its own ends. You indeed did well to raise the question whether "standards at the BBC have... fallen, perhaps beyond rescue". Ironically, it is the BBC itself that has insisted to blunder in with an answer, and not the one it intended.

Yours etc,
N. J. FLOWER,
26 Great Thrift,
Potts Wood,
Orpington, Kent.
November 1.

From Mr and Mrs J. L. Cox
Sir, We watch the news on BBC1 or one of the independent channels nearly every night. But events crowd in upon one another so quickly that we had not the time to reflect on who said what over six months ago about the Libyan bombing, until Mr Tebbit sprang into the news last night.

We imagine that here we stand in the vast majority, aware that reporters, on what are very often dangerous and difficult assignments, speak, as they must, on first impressions in the heat of the moment. Such is the nature of instant journalism. Cool assessments are hardly compatible with hot news.

Of course there is political bias now and again. Journalists are sometimes swayed by private feelings, and this happens more often when people are being killed. But this bias (real or apparent) in one isolated episode, quickly forgotten by all but the most paranoid of politicians, really worth all the time and trouble taken in the compilation of a dossier by Mr Tebbit's staff?

"Tebbit labours"... Mr Tebbit "has taken out his spleen". This, too, is instant journalism this morning, and — biased or not — it is, Sir, of your own manufacture. But we very much doubt whether this emotive language will be very much in our minds — or indeed in the minds of many *Times* readers — in six months' time. Between now and then there will be so many other things to think about.

Yours faithfully,
EONARD COX,
CLAYDON COX,
7 Needwood Drive,
Bebington,
Wirral, Merseyside.
October 31.

Sport 'domination'

From Mr John Fitzpatrick
Sir, Am I the only reader who has found your recent articles on the "Latin domination" of international sports bodies tedious and distasteful? The articles following the decision by the International Olympic Committee to award the 1992 Summer Olympics to Barcelona and not Birmingham (October 17 and 18) have shown little impartiality but a great deal of spite, envy and chauvinism.

I prefer to let the voting figures speak for themselves. Barcelona had a majority of 45 votes over its nearest rival, while Birmingham came fifth out of six contenders with a paltry eight votes. Were all those who favoured Barcelona junkies of the IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, who comes from Barcelona, as your correspondents consistently implied?

The campaign of innuendo continues in the latest article

(October 24) on the leaders of four international sports bodies, including the IOC and FIFA. The implication is that these "Latin" (two Spaniards, an Italian and a Brazilian) are not really genuine (i.e., British) sportsmen but money-grabbing, publicity-mad lawyers and businessmen.

One point may explain why these "Latin" have done so well: I note their languages include Spanish (naturally), French, German, English and Russian.

João Havelange, the head of FIFA and a long-time *déjà vu* of the British Press, of course speaks Portuguese, and "some English" as you condescendingly put it. How many British sportsmen and sports administrators speak one other language? And how many speak "some" Portuguese?

Yours faithfully,
J. FITZPATRICK,
Gantistrasse 4,
3006 Bern,
Switzerland.
October 26.

Museum charges

From Professor C. D. Harbury
Sir, Professor Ekan (October 27) writes convincingly sensibly about the best way of raising the £1.5 million target which the Natural History Museum has set itself. But this is, surely, putting the cart before the horse.

The prime question is less how to raise money than how much to try for — i.e., how much museums can raise through charging without reducing the number of visitors so drastically that the important and generally agreed social and educational needs that they serve are destroyed.

Each museum should prepare and publish estimates of the effects on admissions of different levels and schemes of charging. If our society cannot then provide the major museums with enough income to meet the balance between costs and income from charging, we can only conclude that we have the sort of world we deserve.

Yours truly,
C. D. HARBURY,
The City University,
Department of Social Science and Humanities,
Northampton Square, EC1.

In common currency

From Miss Janet Dudley
Sir, Regarding the recent correspondence (October 4, 27) on the use of the pound sign, in his 1676 accounts, preserved in the Archives of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, Steven Flamsteed (father of the first Astronomer Royal) uses a pound sign much more similar to that currently in use than it is to the simple capital L. Unfortunately, he always uses it as a superscript so we cannot tell whether it would have preceded or succeeded the figure when used in normal text.

Conversely, in his 1766 accounts the then Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne, uses the simple L, both as a prefix and a suffix while the clerks at the Board of Admiralty were certainly using modern £ signs by the beginning of the 1760s.

As is so often the case, it would seem that the historical evidence supports a variety of assertions.

Yours faithfully,
JANET DUDLEY, Librarian and Archivist,
Royal Greenwich Observatory,
Heronmore Castle,
Hastings, East Sussex.
October 30.

Human rights in Mozambique

From Mr Robert Chambers
Sir, It is simply not good enough for only political and strategic issues to be discussed when considering the future of Mozambique in the post-Machel era. Fundamental to any attempt to bring peace and stability to this region must be the restoration of basic human rights which are essential to peace.

The International Society for Human Rights has published eyewitness case histories and reports detailing the brutal slaughter of Christians throughout the Tete and Zambezia provinces of Mozambique. In addition there are countless examples of Bible burning, theft of food and clothing, destruction of crops and kidnapping of young children to boost the flagging Frelimo army.

British aid to the Mozambique Government must be linked to the progress of human rights in the country and as a first step to the withdrawal of all foreign troops who do much to damage the people of Mozambique. The British Government should clearly state that it expects a timetable for withdrawals of troops from the region to be drawn up and adhered to.

Secondly, the continuation of aid should be made contingent upon an end to Machel's Marxist experiments with the economy and agriculture to allow the traditional patterns, which are very efficient, to re-emerge.

Thirdly, all military aid to both Zimbabwe and Mozambique should be ended immediately. Mozambique Frelimo soldiers are being trained by British soldiers at the Zimbabwe National Army base at Jnyanga. This is nothing short of a disgrace, given the record of atrocities carried out by Frelimo. The British taxpayer must surely object to this money being spent to train Marxist murderers.

The death of Machel has offered the West the opportunity to initiate a positive programme to bring about lasting peace and freedom in the area by making human rights central to its foreign policy for the first time.

Yours etc,
ROBERT CHAMBERS,
Secretary-General, International Society for Human Rights (British Section),
27 Old Gloucester Street, WC1.
November 1.

Degrees of doubt

From Mr K. Lawrey
Sir, I am concerned at the growth, and extension into the management discipline, of private, unchartered and non-statutory institutions purporting to offer degrees (sic) which do not have the support of an independent validation structure.

Such institutions have existed in this country for some years, and indeed were identified as a problem as long ago as 1963 in the report of the Robbins Committee on Higher Education.

HM Government has claimed that legislation for control would be too complicated to enact. However, with the recent establishment of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications the method of control is now to hand. The remit of the council could be extended to include university degrees (vocational and otherwise) in its consideration for issue of the "good examining" seal of National Vocational Qualification.

All conventional university and Council for National Academic Award degrees will pose little difficulty for such consideration; their effective independent course validation and examination assessment procedures will certainly earn them the seal.

The others, to which this letter refers, will be shown by investigation to be genuine or not and the introduction of a simple legal requirement that the title of degree (and the various descriptions to which it refers) may only be used where the NVQ has been awarded, will provide the safeguard currently lacking.

Yours faithfully,
K. LAWREY, Dean,
Harrow College of Higher Education,
Watford Road,
Northwick Park,
Harrow, Middlesex.
October 20.

Music copyright

From Mr George Martin
Sir, The fine British music industry, which earns a massive amount in invisible exports and brings much happiness to many people, has long had a desperate need for a modern and enforceable copyright law.

The rapid advance in technology is emasculating the old law, yet copyright remains the central core of the British music industry's funding.

It has been reported that the proposed new Copyright Bill, for which we have waited so long, is to be dropped from the Government's legislative programme.

The Whitford Committee first sat to consider copyright reform in 1974 and made its recommendations in 1977. It was 1983 before the White Paper was published, and this year is actually the thirtieth anniversary of the now completely outdated 1956 Copyright Act. How many more years must we wait?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE MARTIN, Chairman,
Air Studios Ltd,
12 Stratford Place, W1.
October 28.

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 4 1914

The German raid on Yarmouth was a reconnaissance carried out by eight warships from their Elbe base. On their return one of the cruisers, the *Yorck*, struck a mine and sank with most of the crew.

GERMAN RAID IN HOME WATERS.

LOSS OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

YARMOUTH, Nov. 3. Several German warships appeared off Yarmouth this morning. They opened a furious cannonade shorewards, but did not succeed in hitting anything except the coast-guard gunboat *Halcyon*, which was slightly damaged. One of the crew of this ship was seriously wounded.

A few hours after the departure of the German ships, a British submarine D5 struck a mine off Yarmouth and sank with the loss of all on board except two officers and two men. Two steam drifters, the *Copious*, of Yarmouth, and the *Frater*, of Lowestoft, struck mines about the same time in the same waters and sank. Only one of the crew of 10 in the *Copious* was saved. Four men were saved from the *Frater* and six were drowned.

GERMAN SHELLS IN THE SEA

The early morning cannonade naturally caused a great sensation in Yarmouth. It began soon after 7 o'clock and went on furiously for 20 minutes. The many who were asleep in the town were rudely awakened by the reverberation of the guns and the clattering of windows and shaking of houses. The few who were awake quickly made their way to the beach. There was little to be seen. The haze of an autumn dawn hung over the sea, and the ships that were firing were not visible to the gathering crowds on the front. All they could see was flash after flash on the horizon, followed by the dropping of shells in the sea and the leaping of great cascades of water. Men with glasses on the pier at the harbour-mouth were only able to distinguish one ship. She was a large four-funnelled vessel, and was steaming close to the Cross Sands lightship, which lies about 10 miles off the coast well outside the Yarmouth Roads. Some of the shells dropped within a mile or two of the shore, others came down closer. One exploded within a few hundred yards of the Naval Air Station on the south side of Yarmouth; some were seen close to Caistor and Gorleston, but the stories of shells exploding on the beach and in the Suffolk marshes close by are not confirmed.

It was not, however, surprising that some such explanation of the morning's sensation should have been contrived after the flag fleet had come into harbour and told its tale. A number of Yarmouth and Lowestoft drifters suddenly found warships close to them. No flag was flown, and the fishermen took them to be British ships. The cook in one of the drifters cheerily waved his teapot at one of the warships which he said, was so close to him that he could have thrown his teapot on board. To his astonishment, the crew acknowledged the salute by shaking their fists at him. The flotilla had come from the eastward in a semi-circular formation. The German flag was hoisted and when they were from 10 to 15 miles from the shore they began firing, first from the stern guns and then with a broadside. No British warships were to be seen except the *Halcyon*, which is stationed at Lowestoft as coastguard gunboat. She was probably five miles from the German ships, and the range proved to be too great for their powers. The *Halcyon* had her wireless apparatus, bridge, and a funnel damaged, but she easily got away from her more powerful antagonists. After a shot at the Germans, she chased away, and soon headed straight for Lowestoft. The Germans made no attempt to pursue her, and she arrived at the Suffolk port with no more than one man wounded. The fishermen estimated that 120 shots were fired before the strange ships steamed away to the north-eastward. They made no attempt to interfere in any way with the drifters or the cargo boats which were actually steaming under their fire in the roads. It was very bad luck that some of the trawlers were cut in two as the Germans held on their course. There has been talk of firing up and down the coast before and after this singular cannonade, but there is nothing substantial to justify it. There can be little doubt that the German fire was primarily directed at the *Halcyon*, and not at the shore as most of the inhabitants are assuming to-night, although without any trace of panic.

Fiat lux

From Mr Stephen J. Wood
Sir, In the *Diary* (October 21) there is mention of the modernisation of the custom of lighting candles in Roman Catholic churches. Recently I was fortunate in at last visiting Florence, and was horrified, as a member of that Church, to find the practice of "slot machine" electric plastic candles" in the beautiful churches of that magic city. From there I went to Siena where there was a similar practice. I had hoped that in the Cinque Terre, a collection of unspoiled fishing villages between La Spezia and Genoa, I would have found living candles. Noticing a sign to a Cappuccini monastery on a hillside on the edge of the main one, Monterosso, I climbed to a small monastery. It contained a magnificent "Craquelure" by Van Dyck, but alas, electric innovations had indeed reached it.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN J. WOOD,
The Old House, Town Street,
Chapel Allerton, Leeds.

the way for the gradual
development of today's roses.

in the Community
plays the
icy game

السؤال في الاقتصاد

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 4 1986

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1294.1 (+8.7)
FT-SE 100
1639.2 (+7.1)
Bargains
36712 (37598)
USM (Datastream)
126.66 (+0.41)
THE POUND
US Dollar
1.4110 (+0.0055)
W German mark
2.9109 (+0.0128)
Trade-weighted
68.7 (+0.3)

Decline in oil price

The oil price retreated yesterday after last week's strong gains. The price of Brent for delivery in December closed 50 cents lower at \$14.30 a barrel.

But optimism about the long-term direction of the price in the wake of Sheikh Yamani's dismissal helped sterling - aided by a strong dollar - gain 55 points to \$1.4110.

Bus buyout

Chesterham & Gloucester Omnibuses Company yesterday became the fifth National Bus subsidiary to be sold under the Government's privatization programme with a successful management buyout being headed by Mr Mark Thomas, the managing director.

WG sale

Waterford Glass has sold its loss-making Smith Group for nominal price to Mr Bill Cullen. The sale will result in an extraordinary loss of £1.5 million for Waterford.

£1bn turnover

Interim profits at Associated British Foods rose 16 per cent to £72.2 million in the six months to September 27. Turnover rose 10 per cent to £1 billion and the interim dividend was increased by 16 per cent to 8.5p.

Tapstock goes

The Government tablet stock 10 per cent conversion, 1996 was exhausted at tender yesterday with a striking price of £343. The £250 million stock was the largest of four tranches announced on Friday.

Pineapple buy

Pineapple Group is to buy Golden Key Promotions for £500,000 cash plus a further payment according to profits. Golden Key sells promotional schemes based on provision of free accommodation at 200 hotels.

Booker deal

Booker has acquired Nature's Way Holdings, a private chain of health food shops and restaurants, for £3.1 million cash.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	1882.67 (+5.06)
Dow Jones	Closed
Nikkei Dow	Closed
Hong Kong	2258.78 (+5.85)
Hang Seng	276.5 (+2.5)
Amsterdam Gen	1376.7 (+1.6)
Sydney AO	2002.9 (+7.2)
Frankfurt	382.6 (+1.0)
Commerzbank	543.80 (+7.10)
London closing prices	Page 31

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 11%
3-month Interbank 11 1/2-10 3/4%
3-month Treasury Bill 5.18-5.17%
30-year bonds 9 1/2-9 3/4%
US: Prime Rate 7 1/2%
Federal Funds 5 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bill 5.18-5.17%
30-year bonds 9 1/2-9 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£/\$	1.4110
£/DM	2.9109
£/Sfr	2.20
£/Yen	163.92
£/A\$	1.48
£/NZ\$	1.35
£/R\$	1.70
£/Z\$	1.25

Maxwell offshoot makes surprise £287m bid for AE

Mr Robert Maxwell's Hollis group yesterday emerged as white knight to the beleaguered automotive engineering company AE in a surprise £287 million takeover bid.

The move came less than a week after the City Takeover Panel gave permission for a renewed bid from Turner & Newall, whose first hotly-contested offer failed by the narrowest of margins.

Turner & Newall said last night that it had no intention of accepting the terms of the Hollis offer, which it said seemed to be lacking in the principal areas identified by AE in their defence to T&N's first approach.

Sir Francis Tombs, T&N's chairman, added that AE's acceptance of the Hollis offer was "inexplicable and hardly in the best interests of shareholders."

"Hollis has no background in engineering or even any experience in the automotive industry," he said.

Sir Francis expressed surprise that the board of AE should be recommending an offer from Hollis which has a cash alternative of less than the 266p value of the T&N bid on the day before it lapsed.

Even though the Hollis/AE deal has the agreement of both boards, T&N still retains a near-30 per cent stake in AE and would be powerfully placed if it decided to re-enter the fray.

The move by Hollis puzzled the City for the company, a subsidiary of Mr Maxwell's master company Pergamon, is far smaller than AE. The bid is, in effect, a reverse takeover with Hollis shareholders set to receive only 17 per cent of the equity of the combined group.

It leaves AE's chairman Sir John Collyer in command of the enlarged board.

Last weekend there was speculation that AE and its advisers were in pursuit of a white knight, though Hollis was not thought to be on the list of likely candidates.

Sir John, who has fiercely opposed the T&N approach, said yesterday that his board was excited at the prospect of an opportunity to continue AE's successful business strategy.

It was also pleased that it and AE's employees are to play a central role in the plans of Hollis to develop as a significant force in manufacturing engineering, he added.

The AE board was convinced that Hollis's intended strategy of encouraging high technology was consistent and compatible with its own objectives.

The idea of the merger came via an approach from Mr Maxwell to Sir John in the middle of last week.

Last month Mr Maxwell announced that Hollis had plans to increase its sales and market capitalization from £130 million and £80 million respectively by more than five times over the next five years.

The terms of the Hollis offer value AE at 287p a share with a cash alternative of 266p per AE share.

Feature, page 27



White knight to the rescue: Mr Robert Maxwell (Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

Crackdown on way for insider dealing

Tough new powers in the Financial Services Bill to curb insider dealing will be bought as soon as possible by the Government, Mr Michael Howard, the Minister for Consumer and Corporate Affairs, said yesterday.

Mr Howard's announcement came as Sir Kenneth Berrill, the chairman of the new City watchdog, the Securities and Investments Board, gave a warning that highly controversial provisions laying down capital requirements for investment businesses would be announced within the next week.

The insider dealing provisions give the Department of Trade and Industry investigators increased powers to force witnesses to give evidence on oath, making them guilty of contempt of court where they refuse to cooperate.

Mr Howard said: "These new powers represent a better opportunity than we have ever had before to curb this pernicious practice." He added that the new rules will be bought in "without delay."

A Department of Trade and Industry said this meant "early next year."

The Government is able to implement the insider dealing rules ahead of the rest of the Bill as this is one area of City regulation which will not initially be delegated to the SIB. It does not therefore form part of the self-regulatory regime which will not be ready until towards the end of next year at the earliest.

Related provisions in the bill which provide for cross-border exchange of information between regulators in different countries will also be bought into force early.

Insider dealing became a criminal offence in 1980. However, to date it has only resulted in seven prosecutions, of which four have been successful.

The Stock Exchange has strengthened its surveillance team and increased the number of investigations into suspicious price movements.

The Government has signed a memorandum of understanding last month with American regulatory bodies providing for mutual exchange of information.

Meanwhile, Sir Kenneth Berrill promised that a new set of SIB proposals to ensure that firms have enough capital to run their businesses is likely to be "one of the most controversial so far."

The rules will divide the investment industry into four broad types of business and lay down what financial resources each type requires.

At a London conference Sir Kenneth said that "many cases of fraud and dishonesty arise from initial financial difficulties within a firm."

Four directors go in L&C shake-up

London and Continental Advertising Holdings, the outdoor advertising company, yesterday announced a dramatic rescue package to avert losses and raise new capital.

The package involves the resignation of four directors, redundancies for ten per cent of the staff and a £7.4 million stand-raising exercise which will introduce a 30 per cent shareholder who will have four seats on the board.

Moreover L&C, which announced last year losses of £3.36 million in September, will make a full-year loss and, according to its chief executive, Mr Christopher Perry, will do no better than break even in 1987.

Mr John Gollifer, chairman of L&C, is resigning with his two co-founders - Mr David Harris, deputy chairman, and Mr Ronald de Young, a director and former managing director. Lord Bellwin, a non-executive director, is also stepping down.

In September a controversy arose involving Mr Gollifer and Mr de Young who, between them, sold 500,000 shares in L&C shortly before announcing a downturn in profitability at the company's annual meeting.

The resignations come as part of the terms of a £7.4 million financing package provided by an Australian advertising group, which in the past two weeks has taken an 8.23 per cent stake in L&C.

The package comes in the form of a rights issue of 6.7 million new L&C shares at a 7p premium to yesterday's opening price of 103 pence. L&C fell 4p on the announcement to 99 p.

Piccadilly House, an associate of the privately-owned Griffin Group of Australia, is underwriting the rights issue and proposing to take four board seats. The intention is for Piccadilly House to take its stake in the company from 8.23 per cent to 29.8 per cent if, as expected, none of the rights are taken up.

Any take-up of the rights by shareholders will result in Piccadilly House purchasing shares to bring its total stake to the 29.8 per cent stake it desires. Four Piccadilly House appointees will replace the outgoing L&C directors.

Takeover talks at US bank

From Bailey Morris Washington

Directors of BankAmerica Corporation met in closed session yesterday to consider an unwelcome takeover offer from First Interstate Bancorp, as reports circulated that Citicorp, the largest US bank, had also made a firm bid.

Although neither side would comment on the Citicorp overture, it had been reported earlier that the New York banking company was interested in acquiring all or part of BankAmerica to gain a foothold in the large California market.

Analysts said, however, that an outright acquisition was unlikely because of interstate banking laws in force until 1991.

But Citicorp has found a way to circumvent the laws, according to the New York Times, which reported that the bank had notified BankAmerica it was prepared to make an offer more attractive than the \$22 a share offered by First Interstate.

A merger of Citicorp and BankAmerica, the two largest banks in the United States, would create a banking giant, larger than any in the world. Such a proposed merger would be closely scrutinized by federal regulators.

Earlier, in published interviews, BankAmerica officials indicated they did not welcome the first Interstate offer which was raised from \$18 a share.

Mr A W "Tom" Chasen, the new chief executive, said he did not return to BankAmerica to preside over its sale to First Interstate.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber said it is contacting potential buyers of its Celoron Oil and Gas unit as part of a restructuring plan the company expects to unveil within the next two weeks.

Goodyear is expected to be the target of a joint takeover bid by Sir James Goldsmith and Hanson Trust.

American Hoechst will make a cash tender offer for all the shares of Celanese at \$24.5 a share, the companies said.

Outlook gloomy, says ABCC survey

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce is gloomy about business prospects and has sent disturbing evidence from its latest survey to Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Export prospects have stagnated and the employment outlook is bleak, the ABCC says, reporting on the findings of its Regional Business Survey for the third quarter.

Mr Roger Burman, chairman of the ABCC's Economic and Industrial Committee, said in a letter to the Chancellor: "While there has been a slight increase in the trend of orders from the home market, orders from export markets have decreased yet again."

The trend for the balance of payments was "extremely disturbing" with a current account deficit of £1.15 billion in the third quarter, Mr Burman added.

ABCC members, of which there are 50,000, welcomed the pound's decline against the European currencies, but the failure of exports to respond sufficiently was explained by uncertainties over the future course of sterling.

Such uncertainties would be removed if the pound was taken into the European Monetary System, the ABCC said.

Interest rates were again cited as the main obstacle to economic expansion, and the survey evidence was taken before the latest one-point rise. Because of high interest rates, employment prospects were bleak in the areas of already high unemployment, including Merseyside, the West Midlands and Wales, the ABCC said.

Mr Burman called on the Chancellor to limit further burdens on companies, including big increases in local authority rates and nationalized industry charges.

The strength of the housing market is reflected in a rise in the number of new homes started in the third quarter, according to official figures. Housing starts totalled 53,300 in the third quarter, up 4.3 per cent on the 51,000 starts of the second quarter. In the third quarter of last year, there were 49,400 housing starts. The latest quarter's figures were 7.9 per cent up on a year ago.

In September alone, housing starts totalled 19,300, compared with 16,600 in September last year.

The rise in housebuilding activity is entirely within the private sector.

This year's total for housing starts is likely to be the largest since the early 1970s.

LET bid for 1928 is agreed

By Judith Huntley Commercial Property Correspondent

London & Edinburgh Trust, the fast growing and highly rated property company, is making an agreed offer for the Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust. LET is using its expensive paper to make what is the equivalent of a rights issue to raise £80 million for the purchase.

London & Manchester Assurance Company, which owns 53.6 per cent of the 1928, has accepted the LET offer. LET will sell the investment trust portfolio.

To finance the purchase, LET is to offer new ordinary shares - up to a maximum of 24.2 per cent of its enlarged share capital - and up to 43.18 million 6 per cent preference shares for the whole of 1928's stock at 110 per cent of the formula asset value.

There is an underwritten cash alternative of 100 per cent of 1928's £15m - the net asset value minus the costs of closing down.

LET's offer of 110 per cent of £15m is unusual for an investment trust but the company says it was prepared to pay a premium for the certainty of having L & M on its side.

Strong & Fisher bid for Garnar Booth referred

By Alison Kadie

Strong & Fisher's £20 million contested bid for fellow leather manufacturer, Garnar Booth, has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The main reason appears to be that the combined group would have more than 20 per cent of British lambskin output.

Mr Richard Strong, managing director of Strong & Fisher, said yesterday he was "amazed" by the reference.

He said if the bid did not go through more British lambskins would be exported.

The Office of Fair Trading, which recommended the reference, had missed the point on the international nature of the market, he added. Exports of lambskins have risen from 30 per cent of British output in 1970 to more than 60 per cent at present.

Sir Kenneth Newton, chairman of Garnar Booth, said he was pleased by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry's decision. He contested that the combined group would secure less of the lambskin supply.

He said there were worries among the smaller British tanners about losing raw materials supply, if the two large companies in the industry merged.

There was also anxiety among Garnar employees not involved in the clothing leather business about job security.

Strong & Fisher had won control of 19.23 per cent of Garnar, including its 14.9 per cent stake.

New imagers by Oxford

Oxford Instruments, the world market leader in magnetic body scanning equipment, is to launch two new diagnostic imaging products. They are a low cost compact magnet and an actively self-shielding magnet and will be shown at the meeting of the Radiological Society of North America in Chicago next month.

Oxford Instruments yesterday announced results for the six months to the end of September, 1986. Pre-tax profits rose from £5.6 million to £8.5 million. Turnover increased from £33.8 million to £47.8 million.

Tempus, page 29

Mercury cuts prices in fight to win telephone customers

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

Mercury Communications, the sole competitor to British Telecom, yesterday moved to restore its price advantage over the former state monopoly with reductions of about 12 per cent for long-distance calls.

The price cuts are intended to counter British Telecom's tariff changes, introduced at the weekend, which reduced some daytime trunk calls by up to 17 per cent, while increasing local call charges.

Competition in telecommunications services is becoming increasingly fierce, particularly in the fight by the two rivals to attract large business users with a high level of long-distance daytime telephone traffic.

These are Mercury's first price changes since its launch in May and will mean an average reduction of about 12 per cent for calls over 36 kilometres (about 35 miles).

For customers connected directly to the Mercury network, prime time long-distance calls are reduced by up to 12.5 per cent and standard and economy rates by about 13 per cent.

For smaller customers connected to Mercury's digital trunk network through the local British Telecom lines, long-distance tariffs are down by up to 12.2 per cent during prime time, by as much as 12.5 per cent for standard rate, and 10 per cent for economy.

Rental charges are also reduced for the "Smart Box" telephone, which permits access to the Mercury system.

Charges for local calls and trunk calls up to 36 kilometres are unchanged, as are installation charges, and leased line services.

The changes, effective from yesterday, have restored Mercury's previous competitive edge and mean that large users are offered an average saving of between 17 and 24 per cent on trunk routes.

The next step in the battle for customers will be the planned introduction by British Telecom of its Optional Calling Plan, which will offer large business users a discount in return for an annual fee.

The Office of Telecommunications, the government watchdog of the industry, is expected to pronounce soon on the acceptability of the proposals.

Mercury also welcomed OfTel's judgement that British Telecom's "rebalancing" of charges is largely complete.

Over the past two years British Telecom has been removing the subsidy of local calls by long-distance calls, to help meet the challenge from Mercury.

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	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26
AIM	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1
Alcoa	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
Alcoa Inc	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
Alcoa Ind	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
Alcoa Ind	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
Alcoa Ind	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
Alcoa Ind	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
Alcoa Ind	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
Alcoa Ind	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
Alcoa Ind	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1

WALL STREET

Dow heads higher at start

New York (Reuters) - Wall Street shares prices moved moderately higher in early trading yesterday, helped by slightly higher bond prices and the momentum from last week's gain.

Shares associated with takeovers and restructuring continued to attract attention and lift the overall market.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 4.92 points at 1,852.73. Advancing issues led declining issues by a margin of three to two, on a volume of 1.6 billion shares.

Celanese jumped 29 points to 247. American Hoechst, a subsidiary of Hoechst of West Germany, is to acquire Celanese for \$245 a share.

Occidental Petroleum fell 1 1/2 to 28 and IBM gained 1/2 to 124. American Electric was down 1/4 at 29 1/2. Goodyear was down 1/4 at 47 1/4 and Borg-Warner at 37 1/4 was up 1/4. Oklahoma Gas was up 1/4 at 11 and Westech was down 1/4 to 4 1/4.

The Sears activity highlights the fact that most of the trade in the stock market since Big Bang has been among market-makers.

There was little outside input and traders complained that, with the SEAO service curtailed still further yesterday to prevent overloading, it was even more difficult to assess the "feed" of the market.

The services available went without hitch and most equities gained ground. The FT 30 share index closed off its highest level of the day, up 8.7 at 1,294.1, while the FT-SE 100 share index closed 7.1 higher at 1,639.2.

Gilts had a good day as well, although they, too, closed off

More heavy trading in Sears

By Carol Leonard

Sears, the Selfridges & Mappin & Webb retail conglomerate, was again the highest volume stock traded on the London Stock Exchange, with 15 million shares going through the market.

The volume figure - 7.5 million shares were sold and 7.5 million shares bought - comes after the relentless activity last week when between 5.9 million and 16 million shares changed hands each day.

But Mr Geoffrey Maitland-Smith, the company's chairman, remains calm. "It's just the same parcel of shares changing hands," he says. He is keeping a close eye on the share register but says he has not yet unearthed anything untoward.

Sears shares advanced another 10.5p to 149.5p in response.

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The services available went without hitch and most equities gained ground. The FT 30 share index closed off its highest level of the day, up 8.7 at 1,294.1, while the FT-SE 100 share index closed 7.1 higher at 1,639.2.

Gilts had a good day as well, although they, too, closed off

STOCK MARKET REPORT

believers. "It's coming any day now," said one. The believers say there are whispers that Pilkington will offer one of its own shares for every two in USH, valuing each USH share at 263p, with a cash alternative of 225p.

Stores were one of the high spots, on continuing hopes that another increase in interest rates has been averted. Woolworth climbed 10p to 643p, Style 12p to 258p, Burton 12p to 294p, Freemans 10p to 427p and Harris Queensway 9p to 205p.

Oils continued to gain ground with ICI Gas the biggest mover, up 8p at 579p, on hopes that Petrofina might yet come in with a white knight bid at around 625p a share to top the offer from the Barclay brothers. Ultramar gained 6.5p to 161.5p, Eaterprice 6p to 152p and Shell 5p to 936p.

BP, a penny firmer at 689p, is expected to rise further ahead of its third quarter results on November 20. Mr Philip Capadia, an oil expert at Raphael Zorn, the broker, thinks the results will be surprisingly good.

Most sector analysts are expecting profits for the full year to drop from £3.6 billion to £1.4 billion, with earnings per share tumbling from 87.4p to between 35p and 39p. But Mr Capadia thinks earnings per share will be more like 43p.

"Most oil companies have not reduced the price of their products in line with the drop in oil prices and consequently

will show huge downstream profits," he says. "And a lot of brokers have failed to take into consideration the strength of the swing in oil prices since the Opec meeting. BP's shares are cheap compared to most other oil stocks."

Electricals were active as the old Scrimgeour Vickers electrical team began work at Smith New Court, the market-maker. Most ended a couple of pence better, with the exception of Oxford Instruments, which dropped 71p to 465p on disappointing interim results.

BICC gained 4p to 272p, Chemring 3p to 56p, Volex Group 2p to 248p and Stone International a penny to 146p.

Fears about the spread of the AIDS virus and hopes of a cure lifted shares in Wellcome.

Royal Bank of Scotland dipped 1p to 319p despite being put on the "buy" list by Wood Mackenzie, the broker, whose banking analyst, Mr David Nisbet, is forecasting £195 million profits and 15 pence earnings growth for the results published at the end of this month.

which is developing the revolutionary anti-Aids drug AZT, 9.5p to 202.5p. London International Group, manufacturer, among other things, of Durex, rose 6.5p to 239.5p on the expectation that condom advertisements will soon be allowed on television as part of a concerted effort by the Government to slow down

WHO'S REALLY GOING TO GET THE MOST OUT OF OUR NEW INVESTMENT?



TIMOTHY BEVAN

"Barclays is one of the world's largest banks, and one of the most profitable. My job as Chairman is to ensure that we remain so, not just today, but in the future, too."

"To do that we have to keep ahead of the ever-changing needs of both our corporate and personal customers. I see our major investment in Barclays de Zoete Wedd as being an essential part of that philosophy."

"Throughout industry, here in the U.K. and around the world, banks' corporate clients are turning to the capital markets and the inelegantly termed 'securitisation of debt' as alternatives to more conventional lines of finance. Particular expertise is needed to intermediate between issuers and investors."

"Through Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the group can now deliver skilled and widely experienced securities based services through our worldwide network."

"To take another example, our millions of personal customers will also benefit from BZW's close links with the stock market. We will soon be introducing a fast, inexpensive share-dealing service through our high street branches."

"Linked directly to BZW, this will enable the small investor to deal more easily and more economically in a large number of stocks and shares."

"These are just two specific examples of the improved service we shall be offering to ensure that Barclays stays in front. There will be considerable benefits for both customers of and investors in Barclays Bank from our involvement in Barclays de Zoete Wedd."



MARTIN JACOBSON

"As Chairman of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, my role is to ensure that we deliver, both to clients of the Bank and to major institutions, services that are complementary to, but different from, those of our parent."

"Distinctions are becoming increasingly blurred between different but similar intermediaries in the global securities market. And in a financial world that is also global in both its outlook and the scale of its financial needs, there is an increasing requirement for an investment banking group with equivalent human and financial resources."

"The combination in Barclays de Zoete Wedd of one of London's top stockbrokers and major market makers, an innovative merchant bank, proven investment management and the resources of the Barclays group will, in my view, meet that need."

"In fact, I believe that our alliance will very quickly prove an invaluable asset to all those clients who are already familiar with the individual parts of our organisation."

"And, of course, I believe it will also be a rewarding investment for the entire Barclays group."



BARCLAYS de ZOETE WEDD

THE INVESTMENT BANKING ARM OF THE BARCLAYS GROUP

Ebbgate House, 2 Swan Lane, London EC4R 3TS. Tel: 01-623 2323.

COMPANY NEWS

BOLTON TEXTILE MILL CO. No dividend for the year to April 30. (Figures in £000). Group turnover 9,870 (12,911), profit before tax and minority interest 144 (111), earnings per share 0.94p (1.17p).

SAVE AND PROSPER RETURN OF ASSETS INVESTMENT TRUST: First interim dividend on preferred shares 3.85p, payable on November 30. The directors expect to declare a second interim dividend of 3.85p, payable on May 31.

HAMPDEN TRUST: The trust has completed the purchase of the freehold interest in 14/22 Old Brompton Road and 5 Harrington Road, London SW7, and the 50-year leasehold interest in 2/12 Old Brompton Road and 1-10 Egerton Court, London SW7. The consideration was satisfied by the issue of 3.6 million Hampton ordinary shares.

HARTONS GROUP: The rights to 559,795 convertible preference shares have been placed nil paid by de Zoete and Wedd and are now being marketed on behalf of Mrs M. Maimann.

MARLER ESTATES: Agreement has been reached in principle for the acquisition by Breverleigh Investments from Marler Estates of International Business Centres for £1.375 million, to be satisfied by allotment of new ordinary shares in Breverleigh. After the proposed acquisition Marler will own about 67 per cent of Breverleigh.

PERKINS GROUP: The company has completed the sale of hire purchase debtors of its subsidiary, Perry Group Finance to Ford Motor Credit Co, for about £5 million cash.

HARGREAVES GROUP: The aggregate number of Hargreaves shares for which acceptances of the increased offer and the new cash alternative have been received or which are owned by Colette amounts to 19,743,813 shares (54.37 per cent). The increased offer has been declared unconditional as to acceptances. The new cash alternative will remain open for acceptance until November 16.

EASTERN PRODUCE (HOLDINGS): Six months to June 30 (figures in £000). Interim dividend 2.5p (same). Turnover 19,159 (20,208), operating profit 2,355 (2,873), profit on ordinary activities before tax 3,668. Earnings per share: basic - net basis 19.1p (17.9p), nil basis 19.8p (18.7p); fully diluted - net basis 16.4p (15.4p), nil basis 16.9p (16p).

CAMBUM VENTURE CAPITAL: Half-year to June 30. Interest receivable 4,238 (15,686), operating loss before tax 48,544 (29,926), operating loss after tax 48,544 (33,124), loss per share adjusted 0.52p (0.37p), net asset value adjusted 17.4p (18.7p).

TR INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL TRUST: Interim dividend 1.5p (1.4p) for six months to September 30 (figures in £000). Proposed one-for-one capitalisation. Total revenue 9,721 (10,299), net revenue before tax 7,581 (8,092), earnings per share 2.50p (2.54p), net asset value of ordinary shares after deducting charges at par 268.6p (197.9p).

HENARA: Agreement has been reached on terms of an offer to be made by a subsidiary of Warner-Lambert, valuing Henara at about £8.04 million. Warner-Lambert has obtained irrevocable undertakings to accept from certain directors of Henara together holding 6,051,013 ordinary shares (52.7 per cent).

LONDON SCOTTISH FINANCE CORPORATION: The company has agreed with March, the tailor, for the purchase of its consumer credit business with balances of about £1.3 million and a base of more than 30,000 customers. It is also purchasing the goods of March's consumer credit business and the leases of four properties in Hull, Humberside, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, and Keighley and Wakefield in West Yorkshire.

LANCASH: Six months to June 30 (figures in £000). No interim dividend (nil). Turnover 2,570 (1,757), operating profit 175.4 (60.6), pretax profit 192.7 (82.4), profit attributable 101.9 (49.4).

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST OF JERSEY: Half-year to June 30 (figures in £000). Investment activities 84 (131), share of results of REA Holdings loss 308 (profit 74), share of results of related companies (nil) loss before tax 198 (profit 20), loss per share 24.8p (earnings 1.6p).

JEFFERSON SMURFIT GROUP: The board has approved a stock distribution whereby the holders of common stock and class B common stock will receive one additional share for each share held. The regular quarterly dividend was increased from \$0.05 to \$0.06 a share, payable on December 2. A special dividend of \$0.29, payable on December 22, has also been approved.

WILLIAM BOULTON GROUP: Year to June 30 (figures in £000). Turnover 8,860 (20,357), trading profit before exceptional costs 387 (433), loss before tax 214 (1,182), loss per share 0.6p (3p).

KALAMAZOO: The company is rationalizing its printing and equipment production operation which is spread over two sites - one the group's Birmingham headquarters and the other at Kalamazoo-Gilbert, a subsidiary at Colindale, north London. The London site is to be closed.

APPOINTMENTS

Livingston Development Corporation: Mr James Pollock has been appointed chief executive. He succeeds Mr James Wilson from April.

Pacific Telesis International: Mr Ross Brown becomes president and chief executive, succeeding Mr Donald Sledge.

Sharp Electronics (UK): Mr T Inoue has been appointed chairman. He succeeds Mr T Mitsuda who becomes chairman, Sharp Electronics Corporation USA.

RP Scherer: Mr Stuart Macdonald becomes deputy regional president. Europe.

Mr Jorg Siebert is appointed a managing director, RP Scherer, West Germany.

Howden Group: Mr KWM Johnson has been made deputy managing director.

Continental Illinois: Mr Platte Amstutz becomes vice president, international banking department, London. Mr Roger Dance is appointed vice president, treasury and securities department, London.

Association for Payment Clearing Services (Apacs): Mr John Harris becomes chairman of the council of Apacs from December 1, succeeding Mr Denis Child.

Barings: Mr Nicholas Baring has been appointed deputy chairman. Mr Miles Rivett-Carnac becomes managing director, Baring Investment Management (Holdings) and will succeed Mr Nicholas Baring as chairman of the subsidiary investment management companies Baring Investment Management, Baring International Investment Management, Baring Fund Managers and Baring Quantitative Management.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	11.00%
Adam & Company	11.00%
BCCI	11.00%
Citibank Savings	12.45%
Consolidated Cus	11.00%
Co-operative Bank	11.00%
C. Hoare & Co	11.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	11.00%
Lloyds Bank	11.00%
Nat Westminster	11.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	11.00%
TSB	11.00%
Goldbank NA	11.00%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

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Providing
specialised investment
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The industry standard is a ghastly little bit of jargon, we admit.

But since it is crucial to the choosing of a new computer, we thought we had better explain what it means.

(If you already know, please >GOTO the section headed 'pies and napkins'.)

THE COMING OF THE STANDARD

Apple (let's give them their due) launched the first personal computer back in 1977.

It was four years before IBM responded, with their honest, if rather bovine, PC.

Of course, the IBM machine would not run Apple programs, and vice versa.

War broke out, with the customer caught in the middle.

Soon, vast numbers of programs had been written for the IBM PC, covering everything from accountancy to zoo husbandry.

Other manufacturers, seeing which way the wind was blowing, rushed to bring out machines 'compatible' with IBM's. Computers that, in other words, could run IBM programs.

Thus, as with VHS in video, an 'industry standard' quickly became established.

Today, anything outside it is frankly out on a limb.

PIES AND NAPKINS

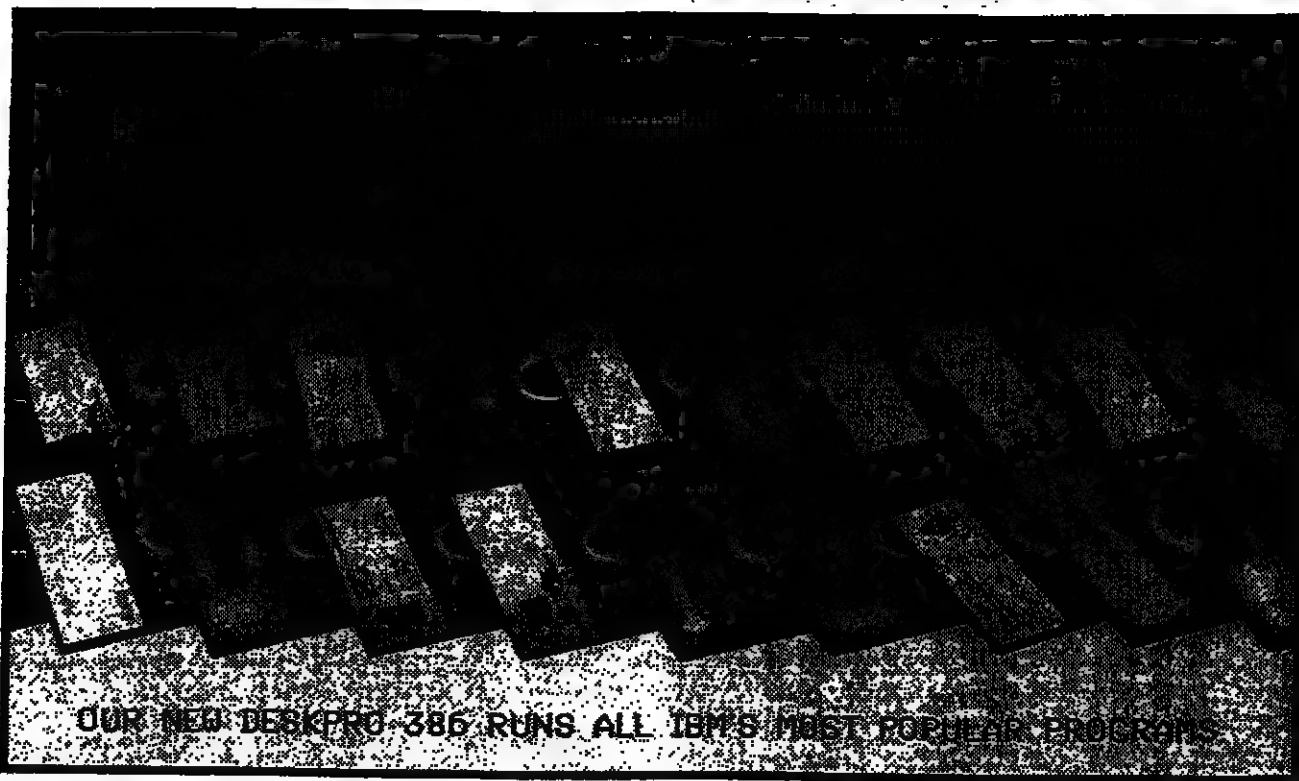
Unfortunately the 'compatibles', like the IBM computers they aped, were not (oh dear, how can we put this?) very remarkable machines.

They ruminated over programs like cows chewing cud.

Then one day in 1981, a group of computer experts met for lunch at a pie shop in Houston, Texas.

Over their coffee and pie, the talk turned to the excruciating dullness of personal computers.

What was needed, they agreed, was a 'compatible' computer that went far



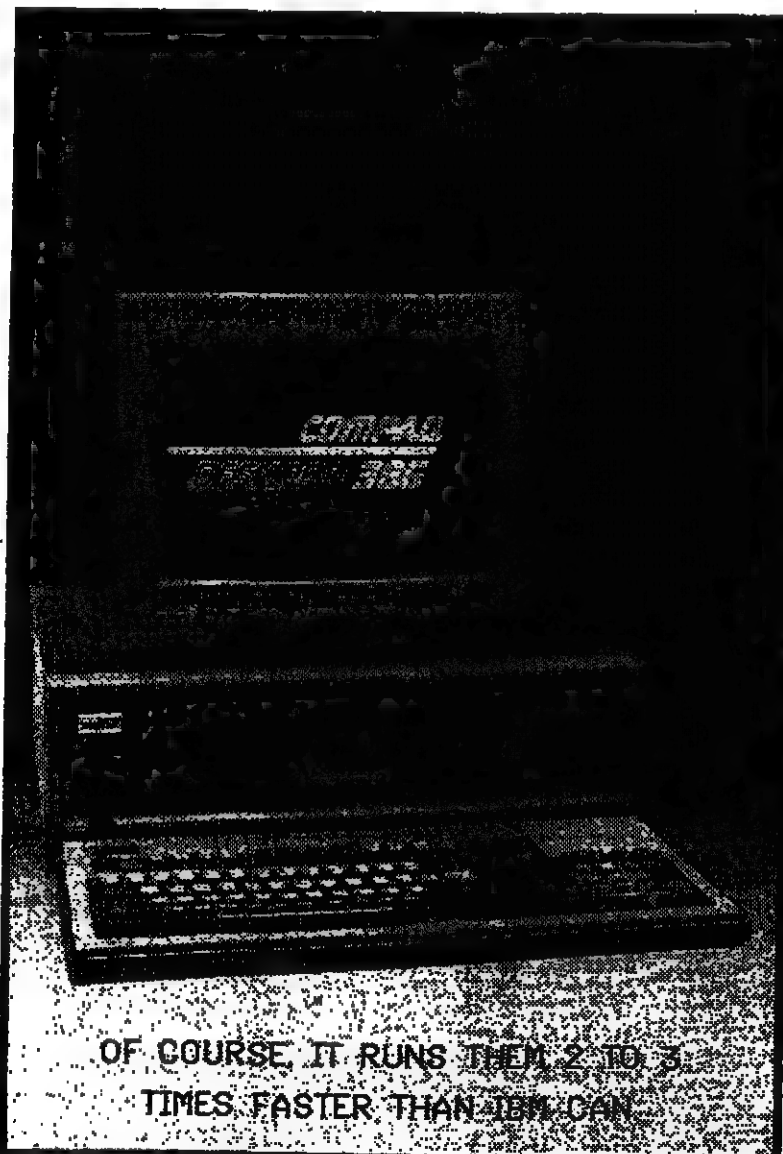
WE SHARE THE INDUSTRY STANDARD

beyond what anyone had dreamed of offering.

Being engineers, and therefore uncouth, the tablecloth was soon covered in circuit diagrams.

Luckily, by the time the bill arrived, the design for a new computer was safely sketched on a place mat.

'It's a great idea,' said one of the assembled pundits, 'but who'll



THE INDUSTRY DOESN'T SHARE OURS

build it?' There was a short silence, and this COMPAQ Computer was born.

THE BEST, NOT SWANKING

The first COMPAQ PC was a portable that offered the same power (power = working memory) as machines twice its size. It sold out.

We followed it with a series of desktop and portable computers, each of which met with rapturous acclaim. (This is not your usual addy bragging.

It is all true, as you can easily check by talking to any computer expert or reading the trade press.)

Our computers were faster and more powerful than the machines they were targetted against.

They had features no-one else had thought of, like safety back-up systems and monitors that worked equally well with text and graphics.

Softwarewise (very Houston, that) they ran all IBM's most popular programs, plus programs written specially for us.

Such was the demand for them that we currently hold the record for the fastest ever entry into the Fortune 500.

THE COMPAQ DESKPRO 386

The object of this advertisement is not simply to verse you in the lore and legend of COMPAQ Computer.

We want to sell you something. To wit, the most powerful personal computer ever built.

It is based on Intel's astonishing new 386 microprocessor, and called the COMPAQ DESKPRO 386.

Our new machine has 6,250 times more working memory than today's average personal computer.

It runs current 'industry standard' programs 2 to 3 times faster than most other machines on the market.

For networking, multi-tasking and multi-user systems, there is nothing to touch it. That's just for starters.

Soon, as more and more software is written for the 386 chip, it will be able to do things previously considered to be impossible for a personal computer.

Things like computer aided design, and running 'expert systems' (artificial intelligence, no less).

Best of all - oh shucks, we've run out of space. Ah well, you'll just have to continue this discussion with your nearest COMPAQ dealer.

COMPAQ
DESKPRO 386
WE'LL NEVER CEASE TO AMAZE YOU.

Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

The trials and tribulations of embracing Big Bang

If the Stock Exchange is looking to the computer industry for sympathy over its technical problems on the SEAO (Stock Exchange Automated Quotations) system and the Topic viewdata broadcast arrangement, it is unlikely to find much.

It is clear that the City had to implement the system far too quickly — without a specific idea what it wanted — and that it didn't have any realistic estimates about the kind of volume it would be required to take.

The problems with SEAO and Topic come as little surprise to keen observers of the computer industry. What the City has seen over the past week are the trials and tribulations which nearly always plague the start up of any large-scale computer system — especially those designed in a hurry. The only difference for the City is that it's all being played out on a far greater scale and embarrassing in the public gaze.

Like most of the other high-powered uses of computers over the last few decades — whether it's sending rockets into space or running

airline ticketing systems — no amount of trials or simulations can replace the kind of information learned from actually running the system live.

Since there is only one London Stock Exchange in the world, there was no accurate model on which to base the system. "Rehearsals are rehearsals and they're staged," said Doug Gimmel, managing director of Information Technology which makes some of the fault-tolerant computer systems used by market makers. "All the users couldn't predict their own behavior until they got to work on the first morning of Big Bang."

A lot of the problems can also be blamed on the City having no yardstick by which to measure itself.

The fact, for example, that the six year old Topic viewdata system — which broadcasts the quotes offered by market makers through SEAO — would not be able to handle more than 200 enquiries per second, might not have seemed immediately alarming to those who have never tried to access large-scale viewdata services

such as Prestel on a regular basis. Even on the latter's low-volume service, it can sometimes take two or three calls to make a connection — a factor which must surely be of some concern.

While it may not be too much of a problem when you have to wait a few minutes to look up train times on the British Rail section of Prestel, it's

THE WEEK

By Geoff Wheelwright

crucial when several hundred thousand pounds hang in the balance.

To be fair, however, the stock exchange has attempted to minimize the impact that the breakdowns had on competition in trading.

One unfair advantage would be gained by one market maker over another just by virtue of one being unable to get through to SEAO and the other being successful. To prevent this, SEAO closed down when Topic lines became overloaded last week. Explaining the technical problems

which caused this state of affairs is fairly easy. Imagine a company offering a "hotline" service about its products to prospective customers. The actual centre which answers the telephones and provides information to customers accomplishes much the same thing as SEAO — and it will continue running independently of how many people actually get through to them.

The telephone exchange which routes the calls to the hotline performs the same duty as Topic, the ageing Viewdata system blamed for many of last week's problems.

But unless both work effectively together, the hotline service is useless. The City's hotline has thus undergone some dramatic tweaking and re-tweaking in the past week that should keep the systems online.

This has been accomplished by sometimes cutting off information from NASDAQ (the US automated trading system) and by looking at emergency measures to install greater computing capacity on the Topic portion of the system.

Britain's £40m bill for hi-tech fraud

CRIME

By Matthew May

Computer fraud is costing British businesses £40 million a year, according to insurance brokers Hogg Robinson which have just published the results of an audit into the security measures in use at 50 companies.

That figure covers only fraud known to the computer security industry. Undetected computer crimes and, probably a larger figure, crimes that are detected but covered up by the company concerned because of fear of that publicity could harm its business are an unknown quantity.

The most popular guess among the experts is that detected crime is only the tip of an iceberg and represents less than 10 per cent of the total figure for computer fraud.

And for today's computer criminal, the chances of punishment seem remote. Dr Frank Taylor, chairman of the security committee for the British Computer Society, believes that in half the detected cases of computer fraud, the culprit is found, but that only 5 per cent end up with a conviction.

Computer crime is a world of logic bombs, computer viruses and worms — all techniques used in attempts to

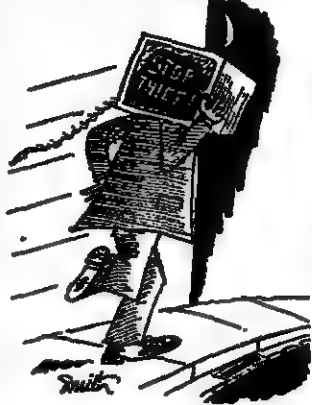
defraud or, as is often the case, disgruntled former employees who just wish to cause the maximum damage. Virtually all cases of computer fraud are considered to require the assistance of someone inside the organization — either a present or ex-employee. The popular image of teenage computer hackers breaking into a company's computers from the outside is seen as a myth.

The survey singles out the careless use of passwords for particular criticism, describing it as one of the main causes of industrial computer fraud. Easily remembered passwords were frequently used making it equally simple for unauthorized users to guess them.

The most popular passwords in Britain are pass and Fred while the Americans focused on love and sex to gain entry to their computer systems. Hackers guessing at such simple passwords can expect a success rate of 20 per cent.

More sophisticated hackers however, says the report, now use computers programmed to try out all the possible combinations of passwords automatically, at up to 200 calls a minute. Few installations were found to have protection against this sort of attack.

Three out of the 50 companies looked at, reported interference with their computers from outside hackers, while a further five believed there was unauthorized use from within the building. Personal use of systems by computer staff ranged from writing a thesis, recording Stock Exchange movements for personal investment to pirating software for sale.



No flinching over Amstrad price hike

Amstrad is to raise the price of its IBM compatible computer, the PC 1512, by 12.5 per cent. The increase, which adds £50 to the price of the basic model will take it up to £516, and will come into effect on January 1. Launched only two months ago, it comes before the computers have arrived in any quantity with Amstrad putting the rise down to huge demand and the strength of the Japanese yen — the machines being largely manufactured in the Far East.

At the moment Amstrad can certainly sell more than they can manufacture with long waiting lists at most suppliers and the hard disc versions very few and far between.

With demand clearly exceeding supply, Amstrad says 300,000 orders for the range have been received so far, the price rise is unlikely to deter many buyers.

It also has the useful effect of increasing the gap between the IBM compatible and Amstrad's word processing orientated PCW series which, with the same price of £459 for a basic model though including a printer, is thought to have lost sales to the PC 1512.

Elsewhere, Amstrad is busy denying rumours that the machines can overheat when certain add-on cards are plugged in.

Unlike many PCs there is no fan to provide cooling to the system unit and though the Amstrad's power supply is in the monitor not the system, unit add-on cards which take a lot of power tend to warm up. Amstrad chairman Alan Sugar puts the

PRICING

By Matthew May

rumours down to a smear campaign by competitors.

IBM, for example, has confirmed it is investigating reports in a trade magazine that some of its sales staff were telling computer dealers the Amstrad machine had overheating problems.

So far there are relatively few machines delivered and no-one has been able to produce any examples of a melted Amstrad. And, computer magazine reviewers doing long term tests on the PC1512 have yet to report any serious problems.

The speedy Pick up that cuts down cost and time

After years of low-profile existence, Pick operating system software is being promoted in Britain by a newly-formed trade association called the Pick Forum.

The new organization has been set up by 18 companies — hardware manufacturers and systems and software firms — to try and create a greater awareness of this business-orientated software.

In addition the group intends to keep a watching brief on Pick developments and standards to ensure that the system's portability — which allows application programs



Chairman UK Pick Forum: Peter Westwood

modification to such an extent that development costs and timescales are greatly reduced. "It soon clears the logjams of application development projects associated with other multi-user systems," one said.

Currently there are 40,000 Pick installations worldwide, less than 4,000 of which are in Britain.

Major UK users of Pick-based systems include Government departments, the National Health Service, local authorities, and companies such as Courtauld and the Sears Group.

According to one recent survey, the Pick market has grown more than 40 per cent over the past five years, and will increase by more than 25 per cent per annum in future.

At present, there are some 25 computer manufacturers, and 150 systems and software companies selling Pick-based products in the UK, including some 2,000 applications packages.

The forum has already received the backing of the software's American developer, Dick Pick, who has agreed to be its honorary president. It has also received the blessing of the Spectrum Manufacturers' Association, the US organization representing the major manufacturers of Pick-based computers.

SOFTWARE

By Frank Brown

developed on one Pick-based computer to be run on any other regardless of make or type — is maintained.

Another aim is to counter the extensive promotion of Unix as the operating system for business use, in recent years. "Unix was designed primarily for engineering and scientific use," says the Forum's chairman, Peter Westwood, "whereas Pick was conceived specifically for business processing applications."

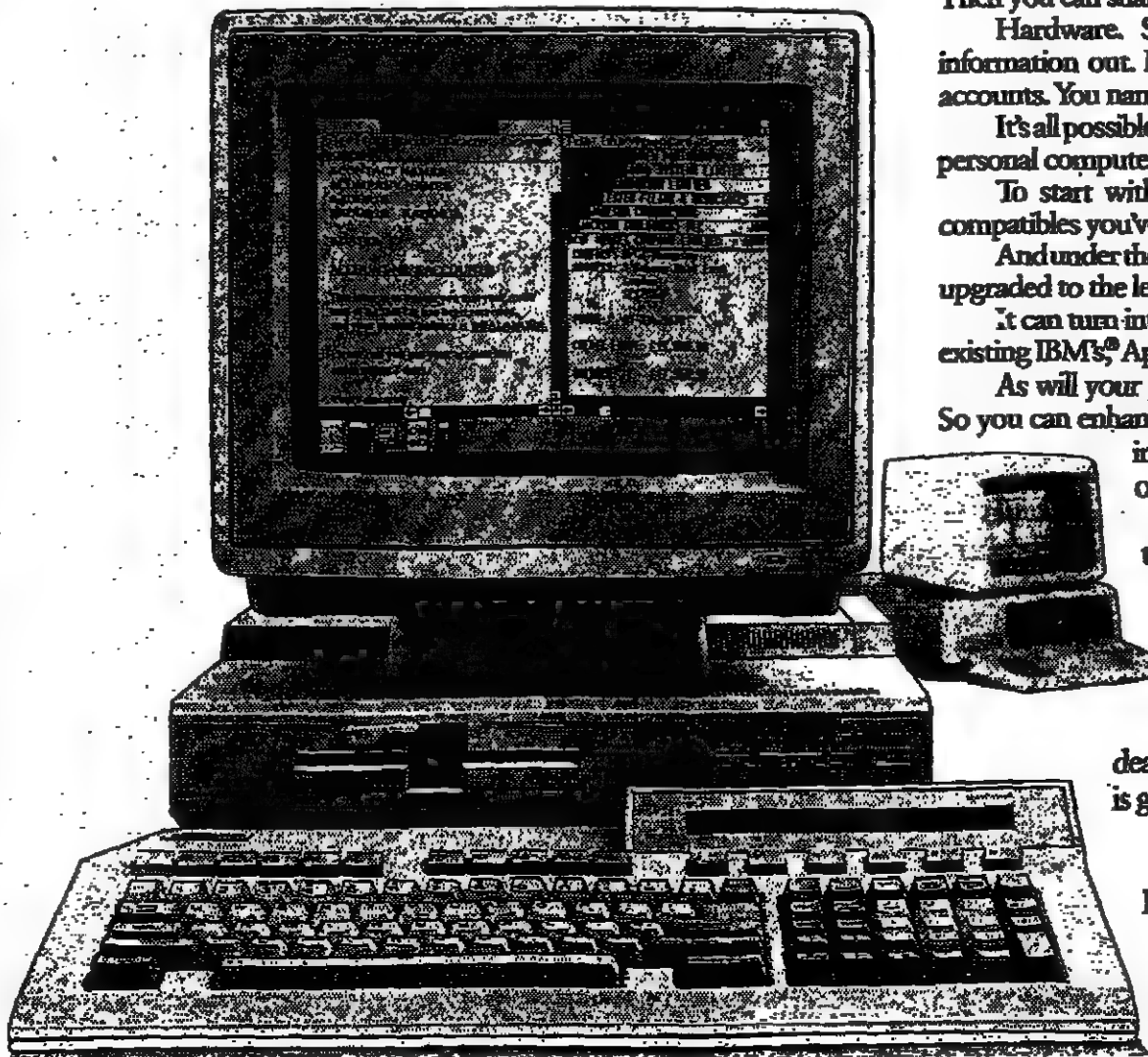
Its proponents claim that its ease of use speeds application program development and

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XEN: HIGH PERFORMANCE MULTI-USER SYSTEMS

The system illustrated is the XEN-210 with optional XEN-TEL, high resolution colour monitor. *For the Apricot XEN-210 featuring 8 MB 486 processor, 512K RAM, high resolution mono monitor, 10MB Winchester disk, options of 5.25" floppy drive with 1.2MB capacity or the new Apricot high density, 3.5" Microfloppy drive with 1.44MB capacity. Price excludes VAT. IBM, Microsoft, are registered trade marks of their respective operating companies.

Brave man who went multinational on Day 1

PEOPLE

By Ann Kent

The best way to ruin your bank manager's day — as Nick Ogden discovered — is to tell him you are throwing up a fat salary and company directorship to launch your own high-tech company.

Add to that the situation that the product is a commercial computer database, and that you plan to go multinational from day one, and see if he smiles.

It takes only a moment's reflection to see the drawbacks of starting a new database.

No one will pay to go on until they are sure people are using it — no one will use it until there is lots of information on it.

In the event, Mr Ogden's bank manager went a couple of shades paler, but he provided a £10,000 overdraft just the same.

Since he formed Companyline in October 1985, Mr Ogden and his staff have worked from an extra room built on to his bungalow in Northampton, with a central processor, photocopier, and laser printer neatly stored in what was the cloakroom.

He has franchises in Hong Kong, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates and offices are planned for the Far East, Europe, the Philippines,

South America, and Australia. Mr Ogden registered the name Companyline in 1981 after noticing that though there were specialized commercial data bases there seemed to be no general one.

A customer looking for a supply source tended to rely on existing sources or the Yellow Pages because there was no centralized source of information.

He worked on the idea during holidays and in the evenings, but thought it was likely that he would be pipped at the post.

After a brief period as a sales director, the urge to own his own company overwhelmed him, and he formed Motivative Marketing.

Companyline was meant to be one of its activities, but Mr Ogden soon realized that if he was able to run the database seriously, there was no hope of doing anything else.

He abandoned his plans to trade up from his four-bedroom detached house to a more upmarket residence built to his own design. Instead, he traded down to a

bungalow half the size of his previous home, and used the £15,000 equity he released as starting up capital.

He also found the £7,500 overdraft facility of his American Express Golden Card did very nicely — the interest rates were lower than a bank overdraft. Naturally, this irritated his bank manager.

In August 1985, his wife, Veronica, went back to her job as a legal executive while Mr Ogden spent a couple of months building the extension which was to house his staff, cared for their eight-month-old son, and started his company.

He coped with the chicken-and-egg dilemma by investing in what he describes as "one of the best hard-copy databases around." It consisted of yellow pages from all over Britain, catalogues, and text books. This service was and is free to the UK inquirer, but at that stage it was also free to the suppliers.

He said: "We had to educate the public to realize there was a need for our product."

Once the suppliers were found, he rang the inquirer with a list of names. He then phoned the suppliers and told them about the sales lead, so



Nick Ogden: Any rivals will have a big job catching up with us

that in theory the inquirer did not have to do anything else.

The response was extremely mixed. He said: "Some companies wait for the business to come to them but luckily there were enough of the other kind, who saw the advantage of going on to our database."

"We charged much too little at first — £98 for UK subscribers and £148 for companies abroad. Our clients were telling us it was too cheap.

Putting the rates up to £248 for UK clients and £448 for overseas clients did wonders for our sales. People seemed to take us more seriously."

By the end of next year he expects the capacity of the central processor to be eventually bought, to have grown to 14 terminals instead of the existing four.

At present he is paying a heavy personal cost, working a 90-hour week and often get-

ting up at 4 am to deal with telegrams from the Far East. "I have to tie to my wife and tell her it is 6 o'clock," he said.

Naturally, the bank has taken a great deal of security, including the bungalow.

"You have to put everything on the line when you decide to start a business," Mr Ogden said. "But cash flow has not been a real problem and we will have a profit in our first year."

The golden days of low overheads are about to come to an end. He needs to employ 12 people by January and 40 by the end of 1987 and is currently in a contract race to buy a 12,000 square foot office block in Northampton.

He admits to surprise at his lack of rivals. He said: "If anyone tries to start something similar, they will have a hell of a job catching up."

Olivetti in big PCs deal

By Calvin Simms

Seeking to strengthen its weak computer divisions the American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) is to give Olivetti, the Italian office equipment maker, full responsibility for developing and manufacturing its line of IBM-compatible personal computers.

Olivetti has been producing AT&T's PC 6300 computer for the last two years as part of an alliance between the two companies to develop and market new technology. Although AT&T's performance in the computer business has been poor sales of the PC 6300, which is compatible with IBM's PC-XT model, have been strong, according to computer analysts.

Analysts said both companies would benefit from the move. AT&T would have a stronger presence in computer markets overseas while Olivetti would receive financial support and become an important participant in the American market.

In 1984, Olivetti and AT&T agreed to develop new technology, including small computers and other advanced office communication equipment. At the time, AT&T bought a 23.5 per cent stake in Olivetti with an option to increase its share to 40 per cent within four years.

The chairman keeps his job

Under a revised agreement announced last week AT&T agreed not to exercise its option until 1990. The new agreement also provides that Olivetti's chairman, Carlo de Benedetti, can remain in that position for 10 years.

In addition, the two companies agreed to extend their research alliance until 1995. "The move implies that they will now focus on IBM clones or products that require telecommunications expertise," said Glenn Farnham, an analyst who follows AT&T for Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Olivetti has an established record of developing and marketing computer products. In Europe, but AT&T has had difficulty penetrating computer markets in the United States. Analysts attribute its weak performance to a lack of management experience in the computer marketplace.

Since the divestiture of its regional telephone companies three years ago, AT&T has introduced a number of computer products, including the PC 6300, the Unix PC and the 3B minicomputer.

New York Times

The clever-tricks brigade goes commercial

AI SYSTEMS

By Chris Naylor

Artificial intelligence (AI) has always been the department of clever tricks within the computer industry. Maybe, as yet, those working in the field have had scant success in creating Frankensteinian monsters but they've still thought up some clever ideas.

Expert systems which can to some degree replace or even outperform human experts, natural language systems which can speak or partially understand what's being said to them; computer vision systems which can see and programmes which can reason, learn and plan.

There's no doubt that it's the glamorous end of the computer business. And there's also no doubt that many of the firms working in this area report that one of their biggest problems is in

recruiting computer staff who are skilled in artificial techniques.

But there may be a snag — that there's an increasing need for AI products which are not too clever. Because sheer cleverness can be commercial bad news.

The problem is that it's possible to think of the computer world as two distinct streams — the clever AI world, and the dumb commercial world — and these two streams have traditionally remained separate.

Whilst the AI people have occupied their minds with complex problems requiring clever solutions, the commercial world has been steadily grinding away at such mundane chores as file handling.

After all, while the commercial sector might accept that AI is clever, it can rightly point out that sheer cleverness does not provide bread and butter.

Yet times are changing and



this is due to the perceived need in the AI community to sell their bright ideas.

Some years ago it was quite common to find an AI product launched on the market which was really quite bright — an

expert system shell, for instance, which could be tailored by the user to display expertise in a wide variety of fields. Or a machine learning programme which could discover previously unknown rules from sample data.

The only snag was that few of these products really sold in any numbers.

Computer users just carried on with their normal file handling, databases, word processing and spreadsheets and did not embrace AI with the fervour that had been hoped. Yet, if these products were so clever, why didn't normal people want them?

The answer may be that cleverness isn't everything and, in business, it definitely comes second to utility. For most of these products required the user to set them up as stand alone systems, holding data in a format peculiar to that product.

As if the user was going to turn to them and use them in glorious isolation from every other computer-related activity that they'd carried out in the past.

But things are changing now with the better AI products being modified to take account of the way things hap-

pen in the commercial world. Instead of expert systems being designed so that they can only understand data presented to them in their own AI-inspired format, these can now read and understand data held in the format of standard spreadsheets and databases.

Instead of the exotic AI-inspired programming languages pretending that everything a user might conceivably want to do could be done in that language, these now contain links to enable the programmer to move to a conventional language when some aspect of the problem requires a conventional solution.

In short, much of the AI world has realized that a great deal of computer life is conventional and, without throwing away their cleverness, they've compounded it by accepting the conventional with the clever.

But, in order to do this, you have to understand just what is conventional and how it works. And that is where many a good programmer can score. For you can't produce an interface to a conventional database package for your AI product unless you understand how conventional databases are organized.

Nor can you include the ability to call other language routines if the only languages you've ever used are the exotics of AI.

And, on a less technical but more fundamental level, you are not going to be able to sell vast quantities of your brilliant AI product unless it addresses a genuine need — a need which you may only know about if you have some knowledge of the commercial sector.

Obviously, any firm working in the AI field is likely to expect its staff to have a reasonable working knowledge of AI techniques and that knowledge can take some time and effort to acquire. But, when it comes to AI, the activities can be sufficiently exciting to make the learning relatively painless.

In contrast, acquiring run-of-the-mill knowledge of conventional techniques and practices in a world moving towards AI might well seem a tedious way to spend your time.

So it could well be that the most useful people to have working in the AI field are those who already have a solid grounding in conventional work. They are then mentally free to get caught up in the enthusiasm of the new techniques without carrying the risk that they might be ignorant of the old ones.

Events

Appleworld, Business Design Centre, Upper St. London N1, Wednesday until Saturday (01-831 6262)
Compec, Olympia, London, November 11-14 (01-821 5555)
Micros in Design, Design Centre, Haymarket, London SW1, November 12-December 19 (01-839 8000)
Computers in the City, Barbican, London, November 18-20
Cadsam on Micros, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 8JJ, November 18, Seminar



The results of the 1986 UK Computer Press Awards, sponsored jointly by The Times and Hewlett-Packard, will be announced on November 26. An awards ceremony will be held at Claridge's hotel in London hosted by the television and radio personality William Rushton.

Prizes, worth more than £10,000, include silver trophies, an HP Vectra desktop computer and Thinkjet printer, three portable computers and printers, £1,000 worth of photographic equipment and three crates of champagne.

The winners will be selected by a panel of judges, including Bill Ellis, president of the Computing Services Association, Derek Harding, former secretary-general of the British Computer Society, Eamonn McCabe, news photographer of the year, Jane Bird, editor of The Sunday Times Innovation Page, and Alan Furness, marketing manager of Hewlett-Packard.

High Technology in Education, Barbican, London, January 21-24 (01-608 1161)

Videotex User Show, Barbican, London, January 28-30 (01-608 1161)

Expo Europe, Olympia 2, London, March 3-5 (01-496 1851)

Computers in Retailing, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, March 11-13 (01-222 9050)

Cadcam 87, Metropole Hotel, NEC, Birmingham, March 24-26 (01-608 1161)

POST VACANCIES AT HEADQUARTERS ALLIED FORCES SOUTHERN EUROPE (NATO)

POSITION "A" ASSISTANT TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEER (TELECOM) NATO GRADE A1 ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS: Three years experience in PTT or military long line communications network, preferably in a NATO environment. Must include theoretical and practical knowledge of at least three out of six of the following techniques:

- microwave line of sight radio equipment
- microwave over-the-horizon radio equipment
- voice telephone channel multiplexing
- low and high speed data multiplexing
- system quality and performance monitoring
- power generation and distribution.

Must have a degree in electronics or telecommunications, in lieu of a degree a total of no less than five years practical experience of above equipment will be required. Basic monthly salary Linc 3.185.055 plus usual allowances. Tax free.

POSITION "B" SENIOR ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN (TELECOM) NATO GRADE A2 ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS: Have an up-to-date knowledge of modern circuit design including transistor and integrated logic circuitry. Have practical repair experience of modern analogue and digital equipment and use of test equipment. Fundamental understanding of programming techniques, to interpret technical manuals including wiring and schematic diagrams. Ability and experience in day-to-day administration and supervision of technical staff. Must have a diploma from a recognized technical school offering a full time electronics technology course of approximately two years duration.

Basic monthly salary Linc 2.514.380 plus usual allowances. Tax free.

LANGUAGES: Very good knowledge of English spoken and written. Italian language highly desirable.

IMPORTANT: Candidates should submit their detailed curriculum in English, citing education, professional qualifications, and experience. "POSITION" desired, to the following address: not later than 30 November 1986 for additional information call (081) 721-2222. (Civilian Personnel Branch) PANDA DIVISION - FOR AF SOUTH 80125 Bagmati, Naples, Italy.

Front Runners in Computing

Telecommunications Specialists — An Open Day Invitation

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The climax to the Lloyds Bank 'National Recruitment Campaign' will take place in London on the 6th and 7th of November 1986.

As part of this recruitment drive the Bank wishes to invite ambitious professionals with telecommunications experience and/or analytical/programming skills to consider the prospects of an exciting new career in this challenging and fast moving environment.

The department specialises in providing the development, implementation and support for the Bank's national and international communications networks, utilising the highest levels of technology. The Bank's strategy is based upon integrating voice and data networks, coupled with the necessary supportive software.

Applicants with knowledge of SNA, NCCF, NPDA, TPNS and/or matrix switching and line protocols, are particularly sought after.

So visit us at The George Inn, 77 Borough High Street, Southwark, London, SE1 on Thursday, 6th November 1986 between 4.00pm and 9.00pm

or alternatively at The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London, WC2 on Friday 7th November 1986 between 10.00am and 9.00pm

for an informal chat with the Bank's specialists and to find out what the future can hold for you.

As well as competitive salaries an excellent benefits package is offered which can include preferential mortgage, loan facilities, relocation package, annual bonus, profit sharing, pension scheme and flexible working hours.

If you are unable to attend either of the Open Days please telephone Peter German on 01-251 8861 (or 01-461 4626 out of office hours) for more information.



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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

Optical links can expect new savings

By Frank Brown

The world's first all-optical light regenerator for use in optical communications, has been demonstrated by British Telecom Research Laboratories at Marlesham Heath, Suffolk.

The experimental device amplifies and re-times light pulses directly, thereby avoiding the need to convert them from light to electricity and back, as occurs in conventional repeaters.

Optical regenerators promise considerable savings in the cost of optical communications links, particularly undersea links. They should be significantly cheaper and simpler to make, and will require less power.

Present day long-distance optical links, the main telecommunications "highways" between centres of population, have regenerators installed every 30 kilometres (18 miles) to

50 per cent more circuits between UK and Belgium

restore the intensity of the laser light pulses - the voice, data and video signals - travelling along the hair thin fibres of glass.

In the undersea fibre optic systems which will soon span the world's oceans, regenerators are placed every 50 kilometres.

The all-optical regenerator was developed by two British Telecom engineers, Rod Webb and John Devlin, and differs from previously demonstrated optical amplifiers in two key respects.

Its output is relatively constant over a range of input signal levels, and the signals themselves are timed by an optical clock.

The two inventors have operated the device at 140 million pulses a second, the operating rate of most present day fibre optic links. They are now concentrating on improving its performance to achieve higher rates, and therefore greater traffic handling capacity.

Ultimately, the device will be produced commercially by BT & D Technologies, the optoelectronics company jointly owned by British Telecom and Du Pont.

BT's announcement of an all-optical regenerator coincides with the opening of the world's first international optical fibre undersea cable, called UK-Belgium 5, it runs between the two countries and was formally opened with a video conference between London and Ostend.

The new cable increases the number of telephone circuits between the UK and Belgium by 50 per cent to over 33,000. It was laid by British Telecom International and cost more than £10 million.



A winning flight with Concorde

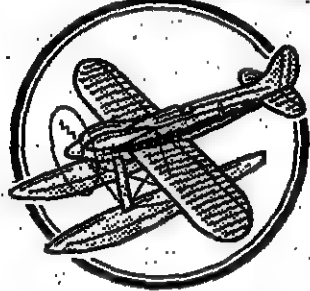
The five weekly winners of The Times/DEC Schneider competition, who first met at the June Schneider Trophy race on the Isle of Wight, sponsored by Digital Equipment, met again at the weekend. They received their prizes at London Airport - seats on a Concorde champagne flight above

the Bay of Biscay. The mark of November at Heathrow vanished below as the winners and their partners were whisked into the sun-broken sunshine 55,000 feet high, where they enjoyed a caviar and salmon lunch and visited the flight deck.

The overall winner, Mrs Jennifer

McParland, and her husband, of Leicester, will shortly fly to New York on Concorde.

In the picture (left to right) are: Mr and Mrs Peter Matthews; Mr and Mrs Alastair Macmillan; Sandra Coventry; Claire Robertson; and (far right) Malcolm Cusick.



A commanding voice to tackle the task

The argument that speaking to a computer will soon replace the use of a keyboard has many critics. For many tasks, they argue, a keyboard will be quicker and voice recognition, still a fairly clumsy technology, will be limited to specialist use for many years.

Marconi disagrees and is claiming to have made a significant advance in speech recognition with the announcement of £5,000 unit that has a vocabulary of up to 800 words.

Unlike most existing systems the user only has to speak the words for the initial vocabulary into the system once and any number of voices can be stored each on a separate disc. Further information from 01 954 2511

Soft money option

Those who believe there are still fortunes to be made by writing a winning piece of software could do worse than read *The Software Business*, described as a guide on how to create, publish and sell computer software.

Written by Meyer Solomon, the founding editor of *Personal Computer World*, the book ranges from picking the right idea to the sort of contract a software author should expect from a publisher.

It is published by BBC Books at £5.50

BT business offer

British Telecom has launched a service for managing the corporate communications networks of companies and organizations that have multiple locations.

BT's Communications Facilities Management (CFM) division offers to design, install, commission, operate and manage private networks. The division has won its first contract - managing the corporate data network of British Aerospace.

Ron Back, BT's managing director for business services said many businesses were finding that setting up and managing their communications facilities was a demanding overhead which was detracting them from their main business.

So far it distributes a variety of personal computers, medium size computers, peripherals and software packages. Currently the split in business is around 70 per cent leasing and 30 per cent services in most of the countries in which the Group operates.

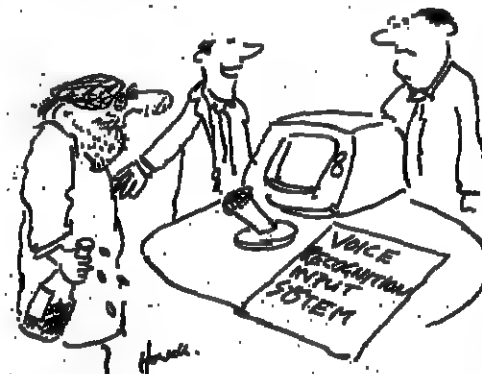
"The market is so big that the problem is growth," says Mr Bouchard. Problems associated with rapid growth have afflicted the group's UK company, which, in addition to IBM equipment, supplies products from other manufacturers, including ICL, Data General and Hewlett-Packard.

Based at Richmond, Surrey, it has over 400 customers and a turnover of £25 million. Its equity capital was only £250,000 however. This has recently been increased to around £2 million. In addition, Bertrand Bouchard, Jean Louis's brother, and former P&G Marwick consultant, has been appointed managing director to reorganize it.

The extra capital will be used to expand services through acquisition of software assets, companies and people, Bouchard says. Earlier this month share participations in the various Econocom companies were consolidated into a holding company, Econocom International BV, based in Amsterdam, with an initial equity of \$75 million.

Shareholders include the French Total group, Compagnie Financière (Edmond de Rothschild), and Banque Paribas. Econocom's management expect to increase the equity of the holding company to \$100 million by the end of the year.

COMPUTER BRIEFING



'Albert here has agreed to test it for us'

Apple resurgence show

Apple held an exhibition last week in the newly opened Business Design Centre in Islington to display the wares of firms that made products for its machines.

So far the company has had something of a resurgence as the facilities of the Macintosh have become more useful to a wider audience, especially in the growth field of desktop publishing.

It has little time for complacency, however, as several desktop-publishing programs are swiftly becoming available for the IBM-PC and other machines.

Apple's new GS was on display. Though the graphics capability is very impressive for a machine costing around £1,000, it suffers from the same problem as the Amiga in finding a large enough

market for people wanting souped-up graphics, being too expensive to stimulate much demand as a home computer.

The two Rs by video

IBM has announced in the US a computer-based system for teaching illiterate adults and adolescents to read and write.

The system, called Pals, for Principle of the Alphabet Library System, includes computers, keyboards, touch-screen video monitors, interactive laser discs, and digitized voices and sounds.

Pals has been developed by Dr John Henry Martin, in conjunction with IBM Educational Systems of Atlanta. Each \$72,000 (about £250,000) Pals system can accommodate 500 adults a year. In test programs in Washington, high-school students were able to improve their reading skills by an average of almost three grade levels after 20 weeks of self-paced instruction, said Dr Martin.

The first Pals system in New York City was installed last Tuesday at Jefferson High School in Brooklyn.

Adults-only game

For the first time, a computer game has been censored and all copies sold will have to display a "15" certificate warning that it is unsuitable for children.

Dracula, from software publishers CRL, was issued last week with a certificate after being watched by the British Board of Film Classification.

CRL's managing director, Clement Chambers, asked for the censorship ruling, believing it may be unsuitable for children.

Though both a graphics and text adventure, it was primarily the language of the text which caused the board to make this unprecedented move, said Mr Chambers.

"The implication is that from now on every computer game will have to be vetted and awarded the suitable certificate," he said.

Beware of making false economies

VIEWPOINT

By Anthony Lambie

To those outside, it would appear that the computer industry is peopled by yuppies. This impression is particularly strong among new graduates in "soft" subjects like history and sociology.

They look with envy on contemporaries in computer science who are snapped up by employers, often at five-figure starting salaries.

While the hard-up historian is still on the remorseless round of job-hunting, the computer man is already plotting his next move for the faster buck.

But these are general misconceptions held by many, and are far from reality. The cold fact is that, although the industry is young, most computer professionals don't have clearly defined career paths.

People do still see themselves staying in computing until retirement - but their loyalty is to their craft. Not to a particular organization.

As the craft changes and develops so new specializations come to the fore. Professionals don't want to be left behind in a technical backwater. They are keen to acquire the latest skills and to get to grips with new technologies.

Unfortunately, in the current climate, the most effective way of keeping up with these advances is to change jobs. Although this may cause some degree of disruption, in the form of house moves, it certainly does not act as a deterrent.

Broadening experience has always been a key factor in changing jobs. Programmers aim to move on to analysis, for example, and so on up the ladder. Surprisingly perhaps, increased salaries come only as a secondary objective.

What is most disturbing is the fact that employers' inability to train to retrain has been evident for many years. But they have not yet learned the lesson.

Generally, people don't move simply because they are dissatisfied with their current jobs. The missing element is the opportunity to keep abreast, or ideally ahead, of the game.

On the whole, more money and attention is paid to personnel recruitment than to staff development. Having made what amounts to a considerable investment in time and money in selecting the right staff, organizations seem reluctant to spend that bit more to retain them. Surely this is a false economy.

To make matters worse, in the face of national staff shortages, many employers continue to attempt to find new recruits who possess the very latest skills - when those in place would welcome the opportunity to advance by acquiring these skills.

The key to retaining staff, in what promises still to be a very competitive job market, lies in training. Yet the evidence is that, in what is probably our fastest developing technology, the amount of training being undertaken is grossly inadequate.

Trends at the moment indicate that the greatest demand for training is in fourth generation languages, followed by database systems and experience of CICS - IBM's online product.

But these cannot be regarded as the only subjects of interest.

Areas like communications - in particular networking - expert systems and fault tolerance are assuming greater importance.

Data processing managers, as well as keeping their eyes on the going rates in salaries and benefits, have to stay in touch with industry trends and the aspirations of their staff.

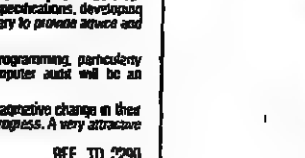
But, on a five-year horizon, it would appear that computer professionals' own plans are very much under-defined.

Whatever they do - broadening their experience is their paramount aim, and if they do not learn new skills with their present employer, they will change jobs to do so.

Anthony Lambie is group marketing director of the Computer People Group.

Changing jobs: the main reasons

(includes multiple responses)
Source: Computer People 1986



Econocom pioneers new type of firm

LEASING

By Frank Brown

In ten years time, virtually all computer hardware and software packages will be sold through distributors. So predicts Jean-Louis Bouchard, chairman of the Econocom Group, who has pioneered a new type of company, the computer distribution financing and services house.

An international group whose revenues have grown from \$50 million to \$300 million in the last two years, Econocom is a computer leasing company which has broadened its activities into distribution and other services.

It now employs a thousand people, has offices in 60 cities in the US, Canada, and 11 European countries, including the UK, and has recently formed a subsidiary in Japan.

Mr Bouchard attributes the growth of his company to diversifying the group's activities into related computer services. "Leasing is not enough, the customer wants full service," he says.

An ex-IBM man, Jean-Louis Bouchard entered the computer leasing business in 1974, when he formed the French company ECS to deal in IBM computers and peripherals. In 1981, he launched ECS International, which brought together similar companies operating in other European countries.

Two years later, he sold a majority shareholding in ECS France to the French bank Société Générale which later acquired the remainder of the ECS France share capital.

Econocom has now set up a product evaluation centre in Brussels which selects computer products from around

the world and tests them. If they are found to be superior, says the company, it will market them worldwide.

So far it distributes a variety of personal computers, medium size computers, peripherals and software packages.

Currently the split in business is around 70 per cent leasing and 30 per cent services in most of the countries in which the Group operates.

"The market is so big that the problem is growth," says Mr Bouchard. Problems associated with rapid growth have afflicted the group's UK company, which, in addition to IBM equipment, supplies products from other manufacturers, including ICL, Data General and Hewlett-Packard.

Based at Richmond, Surrey, it has over 400 customers and a turnover of £25 million. Its equity capital was only £250,000 however. This has recently been increased to around £2 million. In addition, Bertrand Bouchard, Jean Louis's brother, and former P&G Marwick consultant, has been appointed managing director to reorganize it.

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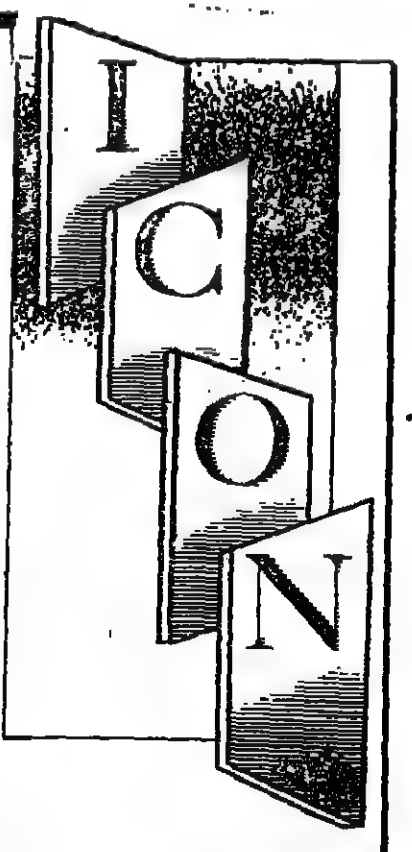
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SOME OUTSTANDING JOBS IN DP

LOCATION	ROLE	DETAILS
LONDON	MOVE INTO CONSULTANCY	One of the largest and most successful Computer Services Companies dealing with all Western clients. Immediate commercial opportunities exist with computer professionals. The position offers a challenging environment. The position also offers excellent training and development opportunities. REF: TY 2344
LONDON	4. RELATIONAL DATABASES	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in relational databases. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2345
LONDON	ANALYST-PROGRAMMERS/COMPUTER AUDITOR	One of the world's leading banks with extensive experience in all aspects of international and domestic banking. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2346
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2347
CITY	BUSINESS ANALYSIS	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in business analysis. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2348
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2349
CITY	ANALYST-PROGRAMMERS/COMPUTER AUDITOR	One of the world's leading banks with extensive experience in all aspects of international and domestic banking. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2350
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2351
CITY	BUSINESS ANALYSIS	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in business analysis. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2352
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2353
CITY	ANALYST-PROGRAMMERS/COMPUTER AUDITOR	One of the world's leading banks with extensive experience in all aspects of international and domestic banking. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2354
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2355
CITY	BUSINESS ANALYSIS	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in business analysis. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2356
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2357
CITY	ANALYST-PROGRAMMERS/COMPUTER AUDITOR	One of the world's leading banks with extensive experience in all aspects of international and domestic banking. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2358
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2359
CITY	BUSINESS ANALYSIS	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in business analysis. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2360
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2361
CITY	ANALYST-PROGRAMMERS/COMPUTER AUDITOR	One of the world's leading banks with extensive experience in all aspects of international and domestic banking. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2362
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2363
CITY	BUSINESS ANALYSIS	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in business analysis. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2364
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2365
CITY	ANALYST-PROGRAMMERS/COMPUTER AUDITOR	One of the world's leading banks with extensive experience in all aspects of international and domestic banking. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2366
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2367
CITY	BUSINESS ANALYSIS	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in business analysis. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2368
CITY	SALES SUPPORT IBM PC UNIX	Seeking a highly motivated individual with a strong background in sales support. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2369
CITY	ANALYST-PROGRAMMERS/COMPUTER AUDITOR	One of the world's leading banks with extensive experience in all aspects of international and domestic banking. The role involves working with a team of experts to design and implement complex database systems. REF: TY 2370

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The fat salaries awaiting the new computer engineers

Despite the current financial fever fuelled by Big Bang, the laments about foreign imports and fears about the demise of Britain's manufacturing base — we are still an industrial nation at heart.

While it may have escaped the notice of many people in the computer industry, hundreds of companies are going all-out to apply computer technology to manufacturing processes to boost industrial productivity.

Here it is the engineers, not the computer departments, who are calling the industrial revolution tune, often without consulting their data processing colleagues.

JOBSCENE

By Eddie Coulter

As a result, data processing department salaries which are very sluggish in the engineering sector in comparison to, say, finance, have not been reflecting what is really happening in manufacturing.

The people who take the lead in such skills will be in great demand. That means well paid. Already, according to a recent survey by international high-tech recruitment consultants Kramer Westfield, salaries for people involved in CAD/CAM are outpacing other sectors like communications.

In electronics, where Britain is strong on the development of CAD systems for integrated circuits, senior CAD software writers are already earning £30,000 or more a year.

The computerization approach in industry starts with computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM), leading to advanced manufacturing technology (AMT), robotics and eventually complete integration of all computer systems involved in the business processes of manufacturing.

This latter stage, which companies are moving towards, is known as CIM (Computer Integrated Manufacturing). One of the keys of CIM will be the ability to respond quickly to requirements to mass produce smaller quantities of variable products designed to customer needs.

Without doubt CIM does, and increasingly will, demand knowledgeable people with both engineering and computer experience. As the final advance stages of CIM come together, it will mean integration of conventional commercial data processing activities with design, manufacturing, marketing, stock control, finance and production.

Expenditure on applications of CIM — from mainframes to robots — are forecast



Interior design student Mary Ryan at Teesside Polytechnic is one of the arts graduates getting to grips with the Tandon PCA 40 IBM-PC-compatible microcomputers in the CAD/CAM laboratories

to reach some £8,000 million in Europe this year. By 1990 that figure will be more than £20,000 million.

Management services strategists will be essential to plot firms' overall requirements. Data communications specialists will have to match com-

pany commercial networking needs with factory floor communications using an open system inter-connection approach and MAP (Manufacturing Automation Protocol). MAP is the General Motors proposed standard to link

different suppliers' factory systems to each other.

Database skills will also be needed as central corporate databases will interact with design application, engineering, manufacturing and commercial databases.

"At the moment there are

only a handful of top people who can thoroughly understand the micro-electronics design methodology," says John Wright, manager of CAD/CAM recruitment at Kramer Westfield.

"Mostly they are electronics engineers, probably with two degrees, five years or more in design engineering and another five years in a large company using state of the art computer languages such as C or Pascal, and defining software tools. Directorships and £60,000 salaries are being offered to such people."

The leading US-dominated sellers of CAD/CAM systems have recruited many an engineer into sales and sales support roles in the UK, with salaries up to £40,000. Now they are looking for wider areas of expertise from both the engineering and computer sectors.

While much of the original development work on CAE (Computer Aided Engineering) systems has been carried out in the US, recognition of Britain's strengths and ability to understand technology, is encouraging firms to extend development work to the UK.

Computer Vision, one major US seller, has for example based its worldwide CAD software applications development centre in England. The

company's Medusa system was developed here.

With CAD/CAM and CAE systems, much of the decision-making appears to be in the hands of engineers. Certainly it is they who specify the software applications, although data processing managers are increasingly becoming involved in hardware selection.

The different departments in manufacturing companies must learn to understand each other more, says McDonnell Douglas Information Systems, the company who, according to the US Anderson Report on CAD/CAM and CIM, will be

Managers must learn technology

the leader in the CIM area, integrating systems on IBM, DEC and Data General computers.

"Until now, computer people have been separate from engineering and design people," says David Hughes, UK head of manufacturing, engineering and architectural systems for McDonnell Douglas. "They don't understand each other, but the need for integration is pulling them together."

"CIM will require people with good inter-personal and communications skills, depth engineering industry knowledge, and computing awareness. However, the fundamental issue," says David Hughes, "is in top industry management. They have to educate themselves and their management in CIM technology."

CIM will involve every aspect of manufacturing industry, but importantly, it seems, that the new breed of manufacturing technology specialist will require both engineering and computer training.

This fact is already being recognized by the educational establishments. Cranfield Institute of Technology, for example, runs a wide range of courses. Some introductory courses for designers and engineers to intensive courses for managers and planners.

Many polytechnics from London to Coventry and Paisley in Scotland are running courses on CAD/CAM, CIM and robotics, while a number of universities such as Warwick and Brunel are gaining a reputation for turning out engineers with a thorough understanding of manufacturing technology.

US calls for strong corrective action

From Clyde Farnsworth in Washington

The early experience under the three month old agreement between the US and Japan to protect American semiconductor manufacturers has been one of "outright violations" by Japanese companies, the Semiconductor Industry Association said last week.

It says that if corrective action was not taken, by November 15, the trade group would recommend "additional action" by the US government. A spokesman for the association said this would include the imposition of punitive duties against specific Japanese chip suppliers to the US.

The industry's political clout and position as the leading edge of American high technology give the warning a special impact. It was the association's petition in 1985 that spurred the negotiations that led to the agreement.

The thrust of the industry association's complaint was that the Japanese companies

CHIPS

were selling in markets outside the United States at below agreed pricing levels.

A spokesman for the association said these sales were taking place in Europe and the rest of the world. "It appears that the Japanese do not regard themselves bound by the agreement," he said.

The accord has already come under attack from the EEC and from certain chip users, including computer and electronics companies, in the US.

Initially, fair market values were set so high that the American Electronics Association, representing one of the principal groups of users, complained to American trade officials.

In addition, the EEC said last month that it had requested consultations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to protest about the accord.

The Europeans said they feared that the arrangement would arbitrarily raise chip prices and give American companies privileged access to the Japanese market.

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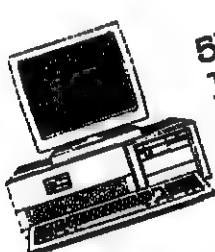
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Desktop smile that reaches for miles

Datapoint has announced a video conferencing computer — a pioneering effort made in the hope that it will lead many companies towards the integration of voice, data and video communication via a machine on the desktop.

It is essentially a desktop computer based around the same 80286 microprocessor as used in IBM's AT personal computer, with the addition of a built-in video camera, small video monitor, and specialist networking hardware and software that allows it to "broadcast" pictures, sound and information.

Using this system, you should be able to conduct a face to face meeting with someone in another city — with the internal video camera in your machine trained on you — while reviewing figures from a financial spreadsheet model and then use the system to send a confirming telex.

The video conferencing portion of the system can be used

along a local area network, via a long-range link or via a satellite hook-up. It is a full motion system which eliminates the jerky frame-by-frame movement used in some systems to try and get the price down in an area that is still expensive.

Datapoint say that the ability to switch between video-conference mode and computer mode at the flick of a switch, will pave the way for conferences which refer to large volumes of common data being held entirely online.

Another version of the system — known as multipoint conferencing — will allow a number of participants in a conference to see and hear one another via automatic video switching — the camera immediately switches to who ever is speaking.

Datapoint has also announced that it is to sell workstations using the advanced Intel 80386 computer processing chip by next year.

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(Please mark envelope 'Private - Appointment of Director of Finance').

Completed application forms must be returned to the Chief Executive by 24th November, 1986.

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National Health Service Sheffield Family Practitioner Committee Appointment of Administrator

(Scale 29 £16,354 rising to £20,652 currently the subject of negotiations in Whitley Council)

Applications are invited for the post of Administrator Family Practitioner Services which becomes vacant on February 1st 1987 on the retirement of the present holder.

The Administrator is responsible for the control and direction of all the functions of the Family Practitioner Committee including co-operation with the Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical and Ophthalmic professions for which the Committee is responsible and for the planning of future services. The Committee is responsible directly to the Secretary of State.

The area administered by the Sheffield F.P.C. coincides with that of the Sheffield Metropolitan District Council and it is a one district Health Authority with a population of about 560,000. Requests for application forms should be sent as soon as possible in an envelope marked Personal and Confidential to:

The Chairman,
Sheffield Family Practitioner Committee,
Brincliffe House, 90 Osborne Road,
SHEFFIELD, S11 9BD

Closing date for applications will be first post Monday November 17th 1986. It is intended to interview short listed applicants on 24th & 25th November, 1986.

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The present holder will be retiring in February 1987 and a replacement is now being sought for the third year post which current responsibilities for the Environmental Planning Group include: dealing with countryside and recreation, transport planning, development control, conservation and a wide-ranging environmental improvement programme.

The structure of the Group has recently been re-organised to place increased emphasis on environmental improvement work and a new team is currently being recruited to support the new programme. Leicestershire has a particularly varied and active services industry and the Minerals Group has recently been enlarged to respond to increased public expectations on mineral issues. Several major countryside projects are also in the planning stage.

Candidates should have considerable experience in the management of a Planning Department with a proven record of achievement, especially in good communications and must be able to demonstrate initiative, drive and commitment.

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Applications forms and further details obtainable by telephoning Leicestershire (0533) 47721, ext. 383, or by writing to: The Director of Planning and Transportation, County Hall, Leicester LE1 3SL.
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is the professional body for people involved in management of health services. Key roles are the setting and maintenance of standards, programmes for professional qualification, management education and development, discussion and implementation of health care policy. Planned expansion of the Institute's activities requires four new senior Managers, accountable to the Director, for developing the range and quality of services.

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responsible for creating a career-long range of education and development programmes for health service managers. Review of the Institute's professional qualifications and innovations in continuing education are high priorities. Achievement in management development are essential; knowledge of health services would be valuable.	in the form of media relations, publishing and marketing, are crucial to the Institute's expanding role. The Manager must bring a professional, businesslike, approach to existing activities and set up links between the Institute and other organisations. A background in journalism, publishing, press or public relations and an interest in the public sector would be valuable.	includes administrative and secretarial services to the Council and its major committees, and internal finance and personnel services. Creating a wider range and higher level of membership services is the most important new initiative. Organisations, financial and administrative skills are crucial, as well as an imaginative approach to customer relations.	will be an increasingly important part of the Institute. The post-holder will identify policy initiatives and create opportunities for testing out new models in health services planning and management, often through joint work with other organisations. Experience of health and social services will be helpful, as will be demonstrated skills in policy analysis and project development.

The posts will be based at the Institute's headquarters but will require frequent travel in the U.K. Salaries will not be less than £18,000 p.a. Applications, with a curriculum vitae, and the names and addresses of two referees, should be marked Personal and Confidential and sent to Dr Maureen Dixon, Director, The Institute of Health Services Management, 75 Portland Place, London W1N 4AN, by 24 November, quoting Ref. RS20.

Further information (please indicate which post(s) are of interest) from the Director who also welcomes informal discussions 01-580 5041.

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The successful applicants will be working in a busy Court where the opportunity will be given to advise Justices in the full range of Courts. The Court has a staff of 65 and a fully computerised administration. Applicants with experience as Court Clerk can expect to be appointed within the scale of CC/PAD 6-10 (£10,545 - £12,039).

Barristers or solicitors without experience as Court Clerk will be considered for appointment at a salary of not less than £8,664.

Removal and re-location expenses will be payable in appropriate cases.

Prospective applicants who wish to discuss the post should telephone Mr Norman Dwyer.

Mr Richard Stock on 051 647 2345.
Applications making age, qualifications and relevant experience together with the names of two referees should reach us not later than Friday 14 November 1986. Interviews will be held on Friday 21 November 1986.C.J. Avel L.L.B.,
Clerk to the Magistrate's Courts Committee,
Wirral Borough Magistrate's Court,
Sessions Court, Chester Street,
BIRKENHEAD,
Wirral L41 5HW.WALTERS & BARBARY,
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Camborne, Cornwall
TR14 8SG,
or telephone 0209 712454.

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Solicitors seek ambitious hardworking solicitor to undertake conveyancing in progressive go-ahead firm.

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0483 577091

Reference DG

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Commercial and/or Agricultural Conveyancing.

These vacancies provide opportunities to pursue careers in one of Europe's fastest growing towns.

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FAIRLEY & CO have two vacancies for young solicitors of positive attitude and above average ability.

The two successful applicants will each have general experience but one position has a predominance of litigation and advocacy whilst the other will suit an active conveyancer with probate and other non-contentious capability.

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Dynamic, medium sized West End practice seeks young solicitor with first-class experience of insolvency litigation. Partnership prospects.

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Solicitor with up to six years experience of heavy-weight commercial development matters required by expanding Central London practice. Must be of partnership calibre.

COMPANY COMMERCIAL TO £18K

Recently qualified solicitor for sizable private company workload with plenty of scope to become involved in Public Company matters. Young, go-ahead Central London practice.

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City practice requires Trusts & Probate solicitor of up to 30 months POE for demanding workload.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

SOLICITORS & BARRISTERS

Legal Advice

The Government Legal Service offers some interesting career alternatives for talented and ambitious lawyers who value variety in their work and are keen to meet the wider challenges of national and international issues in modern law. Structured career development programmes and promotion based entirely on merit can take you through to some of the most senior legal positions in the country, but you will also enjoy a level of security and support impossible to find in the private sector.

ADVISORY

Department of the Environment: 3 posts, at least 1 at Grade 6.
Advise on complex legislation relating to local government finance; advice on commercial building matters (1 post); also parliamentary bill work and extensive statutory instrument drafting.
Home Office: Legal Adviser's Branch: 1 post.

A wide variety of important Government business for which you will provide legal advice to Ministers and senior civil servants; assisting in the preparation of bills and drafting subordinate legislation; an international dimension with proceedings in Brussels and Strasbourg.

ADVISORY AND LITIGATION

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: 1 post possibly at Grade 6.

Diverse legal issues arising from Government and EEC policy will involve you in advisory work, civil and criminal litigation, the European Court and high level legislative activity.

Department of Health and Social Security: at least 1 post.
A wide range of legal services covering many aspects of health and welfare; some EEC and private international law work; general advisory and case work, tribunals and enquiries; parliamentary bill work and extensive statutory instrument drafting.

Inland Revenue: 4 posts some of which could be at Grade 6.
Providing a comprehensive legal service combining advisory work and litigation, civil and criminal; you will deal with a wide variety of problems in general law including 'international' as well as statute law and specialist taxation subjects; opportunities for advocacy.
Treasury Solicitor's Department: 3 posts.

The Treasury Solicitor acts as legal adviser in the Treasury, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Defence, Department of Energy, Department of Transport, Department of Education & Science and many other Government offices.

Lawyers deal with an immense variety of issues including general advisory work for all the above mentioned Departments, as well as on complex legislation and drafting subordinate legislation. The Treasury Solicitor conducts litigation for the Crown both in this country and before the European Court of Justice. Lawyers present evidence at major public enquiries both in this country and abroad.
Charity and Trust Law: 3 posts, (2 in London and one in Liverpool).

Legal advice to trustees and promoters of charities on a wide range of legal matters, authorisation, transactions and changes in the trusts of charities and generally ensuring that charities are properly administered.

CONVEYANCING

Treasury Solicitor's Department: 1 post.

This department provides conveyancing services for all Government Departments and a number of other bodies including the Forestry Commission and the Nature Conservancy Council. The work involves a very wide range of conveyancing transactions and also the provision

of advice on complex property matters. The appointment could be for a period of up to three years which may be extended but not beyond the candidate's 63rd birthday.

CRIMINAL LAW

Home Office: Criminal Injuries Compensation Board: 2 posts.
The Board administers a Scheme for awarding compensation to victims of crimes of violence and, in the case of death, to the dependants of victims. As one of the Board's advocates you would prepare and present applications at hearings before the Board in cases where the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision of a single member of the Board who originally considered the matter. You should possess a sound knowledge of personal injury law and criminal law; ability for advocacy and a capacity for hard work. There is also a requirement to give general legal advice on the administration of the Scheme. The Board sits throughout Britain and regular travelling is essential.

GENERAL

Lord Chancellor's Department: HQ: 2 posts.

The duties are varied and you can expect to work either on the reform of the substantive civil law, which can involve preparing legislation and briefing ministers, or on changes to the procedure and jurisdiction of the civil courts which can involve drafting subordinate legislation. You can expect close contact from an early stage with both the Lord Chancellor and with senior officials. You will need the ability to formulate speedy and cogent advice on policy matters as well as purely legal topics.

HM Customs & Excise: 4 posts.

Initially you will conduct prosecutions of smugglers, particularly drug smugglers, and revenue fraudsters (both on national and EEC revenues); later you will conduct civil litigation or present appeals to the VAT tribunals, or advise on the wide range of legal matters affecting the Department.

Office of Fair Trading: 1 post.

The work involves giving advice, drafting, negotiating and some advocacy on a wide range of issues connected with consumer affairs, consumer credit and competition policy embracing restrictive trading agreements, anti-competitive practices, monopolies and mergers. This is a good opportunity if you have a particular interest in consumer or competition law.

SALARIES Legal Officer: £11,425 - £15,455; Grade 7: £15,740 - £20,930; Grade 6: £19,485 - £25,765. £1,465 less outside London. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

Salaries are supported by a comprehensive benefits package.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 21 November 1986) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonk Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref G(4)576.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

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For details of these and other positions, contact John Collins, Lisa Wilson or Judith Farnham.

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We are currently recruiting on behalf of a number of clients seeking to strengthen existing property departments with quality lawyers at all levels. The work offered by a variety of practices ranges from domestic conveyancing to concentration on complex commercial property transactions. Many of these positions carry excellent partnership prospects.

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CLIFFORD-TURNER

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Continued development of the work of the Company Department has created the opportunity to appoint further lawyers.

The department operates in a number of self-contained practice groups designed to serve our clients needs and solve their problems.

We seek applicants with at least two years relevant experience who wish to undertake increased responsibility and to develop further their skills in corporate law with a varied workload.

We are also seeking a recently qualified lawyer for the group which specialises in corporate insolvency work.

We have instituted a formal training programme for all lawyers, designed particularly to support the Continuing Education Scheme. This allows for the integration of recently qualified staff into the work of the department.

Working with us provides the opportunity to practice in a friendly, informal, but lively environment.

If you wish to be considered for any of these appointments please apply, with a Curriculum Vitae, to:

Geoffrey Howe
Clifford-Turner
Blackfriars House
19 New Bridge Street
London EC4V 6BY

CLIFFORD-TURNER

London, Paris, New York, Hong Kong, Tokyo
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- a Solicitor with 1 or 2 years post admission general company/commercial experience; and
- a Solicitor of at least 3 years post admission company/commercial experience, with a particular expertise in intellectual property law.

The positions offered carry an above average remuneration package. The senior position also provides exceptional opportunities for advancement.

If you are interested in any of the above positions, please submit your C.V. to:

D.J. Rogers,
Recruitment Partner,
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12 Bridewell Place,
London EC4V 6AD.

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London W1V 6EE.

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The Army's legal service will be recruiting over the next few months a number of qualified lawyers, in the rank of Captain.

Applicants should, preferably, be between 24 and 30 years of age, and may be of either sex and from either branch of the legal profession. Some experience of advocacy would be an advantage.

The starting salary is £13,154. Further details of the terms and conditions of service and of the work of the Army Legal Corps both at home and overseas, may be obtained by those interested from:

Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Norris OBE,
MA, Directorate of Army Legal Services,
Ministry of Defence (ALS), Empress
State Building, London SW6 1TR.
Tel: 01-385 1244 Ext. 3182.

◆◆◆ ALC Officer

THE SOLICITORS COMPLAINTS BUREAU Administrative Assistant

A law graduate is required to join The Solicitors Complaints Bureau, a new body set up by The Law Society to improve the independence and quality of the handling of complaints against solicitors.

The Administrative Assistant will join the team which arranges training for the professional staff of the Bureau and designs and updates procedures for investigating complaints. Specific duties will include researching and drafting new documentation; forming an up to date source of information and helping arrange seminars and training programmes. You should be a law graduate, preferably having taken The Law Society's Final Examinations, with experience of work in a solicitors office. More important are excellent communication skills, an analytical mind and the ability to organise your own work in a methodical manner.

Salary will be in the range £9,484 - £13,060 per annum depending on experience. Benefits include 28 days annual holiday, staff restaurant, and pension and season ticket loan schemes. Positions are based in London, SW1.
Apply by sending your CV to the Personnel Officer, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.
(NO AGENCIES)

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The Towry Law Group provide advice in the fields of estate and tax planning, insurance, investments and pensions through offices in Windsor, Leeds, Edinburgh and Belfast. We have a rapidly expanding service to U.K. expatriates in Hong Kong, Europe and elsewhere overseas.

We wish to recruit an additional lawyer for the Tax & Legal Department at our Head Office in Windsor, with about two years post-qualification experience mainly in trust and tax law. Experience of insurance, pensions or off-shore tax practice would also be useful. Salary in line with London rates.

Please apply in writing, enclosing detailed CV, to:
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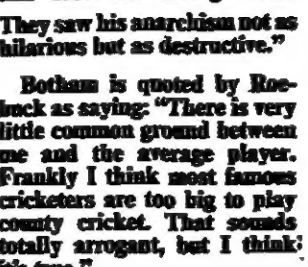
Please telephone or send personal details to Michael Chambers, Chambers & Partners, Recruitment Consultants, 74 Long Lane, London EC1 Tel: (01) 606 9371

CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

From Richard Streeton, Lahore

county's captain, describes Ian Botham, a former close friend but now a bitter rival, as a "cricketing anarchist, who respects no rule."

Roebuck says Botham's "maverick spirit leads his team to rely too much on sweat and inspiration." Curiously, the book, entitled *It Sort of Clicks* is largely the product of



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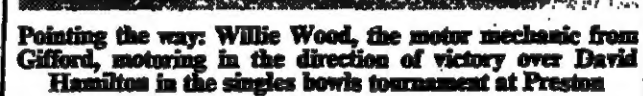
Botham says Botham's "maverick spirit leads his team to rely too much on sweat and inspiration." Curiously, the book, entitled *It Sort of Clicks* is largely the product of

Roebuck admits: "Ian and I take opposing views on almost everything." Talking of the wisdom of the wisdom as county captain he says: "Botham is a cricketing anarchist; he respects no rule, bows to no circumstance... Nor did he show his younger team mates that he wanted his

They saw his anarchism not as hilarious but as destructive."

Botham is quoted by Roebuck as saying: "There is very little to be learned from me and the average player. Frankly I think most famous cricketers are too big to play county cricket. That sounds totally arrogant, but I think!

Hamburg, though they failed to qualify for Europe this season, are tying second on goal difference in their domestic league and boast players of the quality of Stein, Jakobs, Grandel and foreign imports like Plessers, of Belgium and Okonski, of Poland.



A "real" America's Cup could be in prospect unless a row over advertising sponsors' names is not resolved, American skipper Dennis Connor warned today. Connor, who lost the Cup to Australia in 1983, said the world's top yachtsmen would race outside international yachting rules if the ruling body failed to keep pace with the multi-million dollar sponsorship the sport needs.

Another sport, whose success at Los Angeles has been splendidly maintained since the Olympics, is hockey. The 14-man squad, who include 12 England players, have received a total of £72,000 for their individual preparation. Roger Self, the manager of the Olympic squad, says that the money will allow a greater degree of professionalism than has been possible in the past.

The Sports Aid Foundation have also awarded £115,515 for competitors not involved in Olympic sports and also £22,815 for young competitors.

Media, who led Brighton to the FA Cup final in 1983; left a two-hour meeting with Lewis and the chief executive Terry McCreery to say: "I felt it was in everyone's best interests if I left the club."

"In many ways I am quite relieved because it has been like flogging a dead horse here this season." Stockport have won only one game.

The rest of the squad is on similar lines to that named for the Wembley match with Quinn retaining the spot he gained when Paul Ramsey pulled out through injury. David McCreery, another non-starter against England, is also back in contention after injury.

Because, after all, a little friendly advice could mean retirement on a yacht in the Seychelles, instead of the odd boat trip in Margate.

Gloucester, Peterborough and Milton Keynes appear on are new on the Milk Race man

Hooligan move

A scheme to convert the football hooligans by giving them training and a closer contact with the club is being started by Grimsby Town Football Club this week. The scheme - called the 15 Plus Club - is aimed at youths who have been in trouble with the law.

changes to the first-class cricket structure will be beneficial to domestic cricket. The Test and County Cricket Board have called a special meeting for November 18 to debate the recommendations made by the Palmer report, 23 days before they must vote on crucial alterations to the 1988

Counties are being given an extra chance to help them decide whether important changes to the first-class cricket structure will be beneficial to domestic cricket. The Test and County Cricket Board have called a special meeting for November 18 to debate the recommendations made by the Palmer report, 23 days before they must vote on crucial alterations to the 1988

The shore manager of Britain's America's Cup challenge, Patrick Banfield, has been appointed the project manager for the first all female campaign to compete in sailing's most demanding event - the Whitbread Round-the-World Yacht Race. The Maiden Great Britain Project - as it has now been christened - with Berkshire-born Tracey Edwards at the helm, is one of the first campaigns to be launched in

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